

## Tyne walkout to match Clyde work-in

THREE THOUSAND workers at John Brown's shipyard on Clydeside are expected to report for work today—the first full working day since shop stewards took control of Upper Clyde shipbuilders.

Only top-level management will be missing, including the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert Smith, who has been told by the stewards that they are in charge now. Shop stewards yesterday proposed that local councils could take over the bankrupt yards.

yards on Tyneside begin an unofficial strike today over a pay dispute. Their action threatens the future of the group, which lost £6 millions on ship-building last year.

In the Commons today, Mr Wedgwood Benn, for the Opposition, is expected to support the Clydeside workers' takeover. Mr Wilson is to visit Clydeside on Wednesday. Mr Heath has abandoned plans to sail in today's Admiral's Cup race (he was third on Saturday). Instead, he will attend the debate in the Commons, but is unlikely to speak.

an Hunter strike, page 7. Leader comment, page 10: Geoffrey Whiteley, page 11: Clydeside developments, back page

## Our questions raised by workers' action

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Emergency debate on the radio programme "The World This Weekend" is that the dismemberment plan is the only means of saving anything for UCS and its workers.

Mr Davies, in his broadcast, expressed "profound regret" at his statement in the House last night—the impression that he failed to have a strong feeling of concern about the liquidation of UCS. But, he added, expressing sympathy were "no replacement for doing something active to help."

It is not supposed even by those who support the action of the UCS workers that they can find new orders which the management missed. But the men have responded immediately to a situation in an area where unemployment is already high, and in Mr Benn's view, are demonstrating the degree of cooperation achieved (before the liquidation of UCS) by the workers in the yards after a long period of discord.

They had shown their responsibility," Mr Benn said yesterday, and noted the wide support that the UCS men were being given by other workers. "I did not advise them to do what they did, and I shall not advise them to stop."

Whether the first sackings of men and the occupation of the yards will lead to legal action and violence remains to be seen: Mr Davies in his broadcast minimised the risks and praised the liquidator as a "calm, sensible, restrained, and competent person."

Mr Davies himself has acted in the UCS affair with the full support of the Cabinet and his industrial "realism" appeals to the bulk of the Tory Party, but, as Mr Heath told the 1922 Committee last week, the Government has a difficult session ahead. This will particularly be so if to UCS were to be added lack of orders for the RB211 and Concorde.

Mr Benn is to open the emergency debate on UCS today. He has already been attacked by Mr Davies for decisions when Minister of Technology that in the Tories' view damaged fatally the prospects of UCS. Mr Benn is likely now to be accused by the Tories of promoting "workers' control."

Mr Benn himself said yesterday

that the action of the UCS men would strengthen the search in the trade union and Labour movements for the "real answer" to the Industrial Relations Bill—more democracy in industry, job involvement, job enrichment. (The Liberals have for years been preaching participation.)

In June he presented his Upper Clyde Shipbuilders (Public Ownership) Bill. The essence of this, he said yesterday, was the proposal that a development plan should be made by the workers with the management, and that the management pattern should be agreed by the workers as a whole.

Mr Benn is also a member of a committee of Labour's national executive which is preparing a statement on industrial policy for the autumn conference of the Labour party.

This statement will certainly elaborate the national executive's earlier, and rather tentative, references to industrial democracy.

Labour MPs would not, even in quieter times, be much shocked if their critics accused Mr Benn of making a mad bid for the leadership by promoting workers' control: Mr Benn is accepted as an explorer of many avenues.

But now, Labour is eager to initiate itself in a massive attack on all aspects of the Government's economic policy, and will certainly allow Mr Benn a company or a regiment. Labour workers believe that Ministers are denationalising wherever they can for the sake of Tory doctrine.

It is unlikely for the Government that the emergency debate on the UCS should be plucked in the middle of the last stages of the Industrial Relations Bill. The Commons will finish the Lords amendments to the Bill on Wednesday, and the Bill will be an Act on Thursday.

Labour suggests that industrial action taken in sympathy with the UCS men may lead to the first breach of the Act—sympathetic action, not in favour of a strike (since the UCS men intend to remain at work), but in favour of what may be ruled as "an unfair industrial practice."



White support for yesterday's Bangla Desh rally in Trafalgar Square. The demonstration drew 10,000 people—a tenth of Britain's Bengali population. (Report, back page.) Picture by Frank Martin

## NASA jubilant over Apollo triumph

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Moon scientists are jubilant. Shortly after 7 p.m. last night David Scott and James Irwin returned to the lunar lander "Falcon" after completing the most complex and geologically important day of exploration on the moon's surface.

Fraught at the outset with minor faults and delays and based on a shortened schedule which left room for the completion of surface experiments that ran into trouble on Saturday, the astronauts demonstrated just how much moon work can be carried out in one day. They collected more data, more samples and potentially more important information on this single trip than has been gathered in the whole of the Apollo programme so far.

There seems little doubt that NASA, feeling fully justified in its claim that the Apollo "J" series flights—of which this is the first—are truly scientific missions, will be preparing to press the United States Administration again for restoration of some of the curtailed Apollo programmes.

● BELOW — Scott of Mount Hadley. Looking like Antarctic rather than Lunar explorers, David Scott and James Irwin on their second-day journey yesterday. Scott left in fact digging a trench

Today the astronauts fare their third and final moon drive, which may prove more exhausting than yesterday's. Planned to explore the lunar "Grand Canyon" — Hadley Rille — it may also turn out to be even more dramatic than the astronauts' climb up the foothills of the Apennine Mountains. They are due out of Falcon at 8.45 a.m. and will, on the present schedule, arrive back seven hours later to prepare for lift-off at 6.09 p.m. They should dock with their mother spacecraft Endeavour at 8.04 p.m. and after ditching the lunar module, should boost themselves on to a trajectory back to earth at 10.18 p.m. tonight.

The astronauts, faced on Saturday night by a water leakage inside the lunar module, seemed yesterday morning to be dogged by further misfortune and the whole of the flight appeared to be under a slight but continuous cloud. There were problems before the astronauts left their lunar module. Not only was difficulty encountered in connecting up the water flow system of a temperature control undergarment but Irwin's back pack aerial became broken. This too might have been serious because without radio there is no communication on the airless moon. But with some haste in taping up the fault was cured.

From then everything went with a swing. Taking a shortened route round the edge of the large crater cluster to the south, the astronauts headed into the uplands and collected detailed and comprehensive rock samples which should contain some of the oldest material on the moon. What is more, in a crater reaching deep into mountain rock, they made a fully documented collection for what is known as the Special Environmental Sample Container.

The rocks and other surface material, sealed and brought back to earth completely uncontaminated, may answer the burning question of whether the various and unexpected organic compounds discovered on previous samples came from the moon rock itself or from the astronauts who brought them.

The quantities involved — billions of a gram — necessitate the most stringent clean handling and on Apollo 13 and 14 shortage of time led to the abandonment of this part of the sample collecting programme. Yet if these trace amounts or organic compounds — in effect biological chemical building blocks — exist on the moon their presence may be of importance in deciding whether life is likely to have arisen in other planetary systems.

## 'Electric torture' in S. Africa

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

Two trials under the Terrorism Act open in South Africa today. The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Reverend Gonville French-Beytagh, is appearing before the Pretoria Supreme Court, and 14 members of the Unity Movement of South Africa are going on trial before the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court in Natal.

Amnesty International yesterday reported allegations of torture against the security branch investigating those arrested in Natal.

"The accused were held in solitary confinement for about six months. The allegations by the accused include violent assaults on their bodies with fists, whips, and sticks. One Reggie Moeng, was handcuffed with his hands around a tree

trunk above his head where he was whipped and beaten almost continuously for three days and nights while the police officers attempted to get him to make a statement."

Several of the accused complain that they were tortured with electric shocks, and one detainee, Mtsheni Cushele, is said to have died in hospital as a result.

Stanley Eys writes from Cape Town: The Archbishop of Canterbury is sending Bishop John Howe, one of the most senior clergymen in the Anglican Communion to attend the Johannesburg trial as his personal representative.

Bishop Howe will also attend in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Anglican Consultative Council, the co-ordinating body of Anglican Churches throughout the world.

Greek trials, page 2

## Bodyguards likely for Cabinet

By PETER HARVEY

Much tighter security measures are to be taken to protect Cabinet Ministers, their families, and their property.

The Home Secretary will meet the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, and other Yard and Special Branch officers today, to draw up plans which are expected to go into operation immediately.

One of the main points the meeting will consider is the provision of armed bodyguards—from the Special Branch and Intelligence—for certain Ministers.

The conference was arranged last night at Scotland Yard as investigations continued into the bomb explosion on Saturday night at the London flat of Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry. It was the second bomb attack on a Minister's home and the fourth on a public figure this year. Whoever planted the bomb penetrated a police guard placed on Mr Davies' home after the bomb attack on Mr Robert Carr's house. This fact alone is regarded by police and security officers as reason enough for a major overhaul of the safeguard procedures ordered after the Carr bombing.

Saturday's explosion — for which the Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility — injured a housekeeper, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, aged 78, at the block of flats in Ranelagh Gardens, Fulham, London. Mr Davies was at his country home, in his constituency of Knaresborough, Cheshire.

The explosion shattered all the windows in his eighth-floor flat and severely damaged the hall and front door. The bomb, probably gelignite wired to an air-drip time fuse, had been placed outside the door of the flat. Mrs Wilson saw the metal canister outside the door and telephoned the head porter. He told her to get "right out of the way" while he called the police. As the housekeeper moved away from the canister, the bomb exploded and pieces of metal and glass struck her in the face.

She had an operation to remove the shrapnel and last night her condition was "satisfactory." Mrs Wilson is the first person to be injured by any of the bombs planted by the Angry Brigade.

About two hours after the explosion a man telephoned the London "Evening News" and told the operator: "This is the Angry Brigade. We have got Turn to back page, col. 1

## Protest in dark glasses

FIFTY United States airmen, wearing dark glasses and with hats pulled down, protested outside the American Embassy in London yesterday against regulations which they claim restrict their freedom of speech. They are members of the anti-Vietnam war group "Peace," and they announced yesterday that Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, has given them about £1,500 to monthly instalments to subsidise their underground newspaper.

## Whale shot

THE POLICE at Blackpool had to shoot a three-ton whale which was stranded on the beach when the tide went out. It was decided to do this to save it from unnecessary suffering: getting it back to the sea was impossible.

## Pushing

MR ARTHUR LATHAM, Labour MP for Paddington North, will offer to push Sir Keith Joseph round the Commons in a wheelchair today to prove to the Secretary for Social Services how difficult it is for disabled people to visit Parliament. "There are no ramps or anything to help them," Mr Latham says.

## No to refugees

EASIER naturalisation for refugees from eastern Europe who have been in Britain for more than 20 years has been rejected by the Home Office.

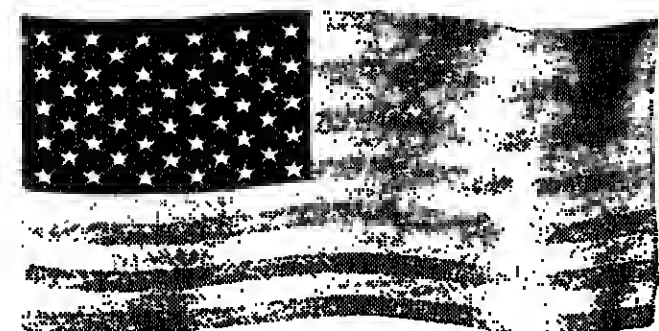
## French ying night

ANYTHING happened in the Alps yesterday. As a "fire" rang out, a fire engine pulled into the courtyard, and out of the party of men from the local fire brigade. By the time the fire was over, but for a bit of smoke, the firemen and their wives were a sort of Frenchmen—a bit of French.

IN ENGLAND, another of holidaymakers made welcome stop. Their returning to Man from Newquay, pulled a garage forecourt at Fleet, Wiltshire, the driver saw smoke from underneath the car after the 48 passengers got out to safety, the exploded—taking with it the garage.

radio-2  
8 Overseas 2.4  
12-13 Motoring 1.3  
6 Sport 15-17  
4.7 Women 9  
X-words 14, 17

classified - 14



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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Thirty-one accused in new trials by Greek Colonels

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 1

The Greek regime's claim of a steady return to normality will be severely tested this week in two major trials of which the first is due to start tomorrow. Serious allegations of torture are expected in both and legal observers express considerable doubt as to whether the evidence justifies the severity of the charges.

The 31 defendants are accused of attempting to overthrow the existing constitutional order by force. This charge stems from a 1947 law designed to quash the Communist rebellion and it carried a maximum penalty of execution by firing squad. Observers claim that even if opposed to the Government, none of the 31 used force, that there is no evidence that they intended to, and that their aims were never against the constitutional order but against the regime.

The first trial involved eight alleged Communists, two of them over 60, and two women. They are accused of possession of resistance leaflets and a printing press. They are also accused of forming a resistance organisation but the police back their charge of planned violence with a single pistol found in the possession of one man. The accused says they had the weapon ever since he served in the gendarmerie.

The leader of the group is said to be Nikolaos Koumoundouros, aged 39, a building worker who was arrested in January. He is expected to allege that he was held for 30 days at the security department of the gendarmerie station of Nea Fonia, and that the gendarmerie officer who will give evidence against him was one of those who directed the force.

Koumoundouros was kept in total isolation for three months and then transferred to Aegina prison where he was first allowed to see his lawyer in June. The lawyer, Costas Kiziridis, had himself just been released from Aegina where he had been kept after being given a one-year sentence for contempt of court. He had accused the military judges of being incompetent to hear trials of resis-

## Vital vote on Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 1

Lockheed's hopes of avoiding bankruptcy hang on a crucial vote in the Senate tomorrow afternoon as a result of an Administration compromise this weekend permitting a straight vote on a limited guarantee bill. The Senate vote, which will make or break Lockheed, is expected to be extremely close, with perhaps three or four votes deciding the issue. Neither the opponents nor supporters of Lockheed were willing to predict the outcome today.

The Nixon Administration decided to yield to Lockheed's opponents' demands for a straight vote on the rescue after the House had approved by 192 votes to 189 a selective loan guarantee bill. The closeness of the House vote, which Administration sources had always confidently predicted would pass a rescue bill for Lockheed indicates how tight the vote is likely to be in the Senate.

Lockheed's opponents had offered last week to end their filibuster if the Administration would drop its broad loan guarantee measure. This would have provided funds for other ailing businesses as well as

### Fossils found

A research group from Florence University has discovered fossils and remains of men and beasts dating back 50,000 or 60,000 years in a cave near Lecce, it was announced yesterday.

## Arab backs to the wall

DAVID HIRST reports from Diraa, last major stronghold of the Palestinian guerrillas in Syria.

"How do people tame an elephant? They lure it into a pit. One day they beat it with sticks. The next day somebody is kind and gives it food. Then they beat it again. And so on. We are the elephant and the Arab States its captors."

According to Abu Hisham, the Fatah commander in Diraa, last major stronghold of the Palestinian guerrillas, the recent fighting in Jordan, followed by the belated mini-summit to condemn it, is the latest phase in this elephant-taming procedure. "We shall not be tamed," he insisted. But he was not very forthcoming about the practical steps they would take to avoid it.

Abu Hisham is a poet and has a strong propensity to answer the questions you ask him by reciting some of his verses. Those he recited for us were about the gallows doing up for guerrillas in Jordan.

It is a useful gift at the moment, both for its much-needed inspiration and for providing a literary way around unpleasant facts, chief of which is that the guerrilla movement is now in a grave predicament. Even the incursively optimistic Fatah newspaper is beginning to admit it, and today, after a jocular Abu Hisham — it carries no editorial.

There seemed a possibility last week that if Colonel Gadhafi had his way Diraa would become the flashpoint



of inter-Arab strife, the advanced base of a collective military effort to force King Hussein to mend his way and permit the guerrillas the freedom of action which they still officially enjoy. Hussein, it seems, has taken this possibility seriously enough to reinforce his army on Jordan's northern frontier.

But Gadhafi's summit conference, the scornful Algerians have said, seems to have been a mountain which gave birth to a mouse. Far from threatening the armed intervention which Gadhafi urged, it failed even to stop the economic sanctions which, with the partial closure of their frontiers, Syria and Iraq have already taken. It contained itself with threatening to do so in future.

Hussein, the guerrillas are saying, seems to be off the hook once again, by courtesy of his fellow Kings and Presidents. It is safe to assume that the Syrian Head of State, President Assad, who was reluctant to go to Tripoli at all, played an important part in cooling Gadhafi's ardour.

The basic deal which the Ba'athist regime originally struck with the guerrillas was, by and large, that they

could use Syrian territory as their home base provided that they used the territory of Syria's neighbours, Jordan and Lebanon, as their springboard for operations against Israel. Now that the guerrillas need Syria as a springboard too — but against Jordan instead of Israel — the fundamental hypocrisy of this deal is being exposed.

All but smashed in Jordan, harassed in Lebanon, they are now feeling the squeeze in Syria too. As usual Fatah is the most diplomatic, but a charge sheet drawn up by the left-wing Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine insists that all guerrilla action from Syria should be carried out at least 15 kilometres inside Israeli territory, arrest leaders of their own preferred organisation, Salaf, hinder freedom of movement into and out of Syria, and oblige the guerrillas to buy all their supplies in Syria — with hard, capitalist currency to boot.

But the unkindest cut of all is that, according to some guerrillas, the Syrians are not only banning incursions into Jordan territory, but are actually enabling Jordanian soldiers to cross the officially closed borders to take delivery of a consignment of

transport vehicles from Latakia where they have impounded a consignment of arms which Algeria had despatched to the guerrillas.

For the moment the dominant mood among the guerrillas seems to be one of wait and see. They are watching not only the Arab regimes but their own leaders, Yasser Arafat, the man who will have to strike a new deal with King Hussein if there is to be a deal at all, treading on delicate ground. At the moment he seems to be taking refuge in polemical attitudes. His call for the entry of peacekeeping Arab troops into Jordan just after the Tripoli summit dropped such an idea seems to have about it a rather desperate escapism.

The Arabs are not yet, on behalf of the guerrillas, ready to risk making Diraa the theatre of a shooting war. If their economic war does not work the guerrillas are going to have to do something on their own to prevent, if not their eventual extinction, at least their increasing subservience to Arab regimes. They all seem to be agreed on that: but they have not agreed on what this something must be.

## Sudan gives Moscow a warning

Khartoum, August 1  
Sudan has told the Soviet Union to cease protests about this country's counter-coup purges by tomorrow, political sources said today. They added that some Soviet advisers were leaving Khartoum.

The warning, which source said was handed to the Soviet Embassy here on Saturday, contributed to deteriorating relations between Khartoum and the Kremlin after the abortive Left-wing coup two weeks ago.

The Sudanese Government, it was reported, did not say why it might take against the Soviet Union. But it was thought there might be move against some 1,800 Russian advisers in Sudan.

In what was said to be an official statement, the Sudanese Government said it was "innocent people" were being "condemned".

The Tass report drew protests from the Numeiri Government, which later censured a patchwork of Khartoum's Soviet and East European advisers.

Advisers in Khartoum were said to be refusing to come to work. About 20 already had left the country since the trials of executions began.

The Government also continued the search for four Communist Party central committee members said to be involved in the coup.

Sources said the Government had disabled tanks and planes stationed near Khartoum to prevent the arrival of loyalist troops.

This was thought to be indication that the President, Numeiri, wanted to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union but that he was leaving himself a way out. — UPI

The West German mercenary leader, Steiner, was on trial Khartoum tomorrow accused of leading the Sudanese south rebels against the Government. He was handed over to Sudanese authorities six months ago by Uganda.

He is officially charged with offences against the Sudanese people and against the integrity of an independent African state. — UPI

The strike situation in two key sectors has been dampened the anxiety not only the Administration but in the country at large of the health of the economy. — UPI

Administration sources said today that if the strike was not quickly settled, Congress will be asked to hold it either with a bill introduced yesterday by

## Four die in cable crash

Alagna Valsesia, Italy, August 1

Four Italians, two of them children, were killed today when two cabins of a cable railway plunged down the mountainside at this northern ski resort.

Police identified the victims in one cabin as Alessandro Ardizzone, aged 16, and his sister Marina, aged 11, from Turin. Their parents were in the cabin in front and watched them fall to their deaths. In the other cabin were Francesco Ducci, aged 29, from Rho, near Milan, and Maria Luisa Ponzano, aged 31, from Arezzo.

Authorities said it was the first accident since the service was inaugurated in 1951. They said the first cable car slid backward down the cables supporting it at a point about 1,000 ft from the top. It crashed into a following cable car and they both fell into the valley.

At Chamonix, two British climbers who died in a fall from the face of Mont Blanc on Friday were identified as Harvey Aspindeale, aged 26, of Preston, Lancashire, and Angel Musk, aged 28, of Milton Under Wychood. — Reuter and UPI

## UN peace mission urged

From our own Correspondent

Washington, August 1  
The United States is pressing President Yah Khan to allow a United Nations team of more than 150 civilian observers and relief and rehabilitation experts to be stationed in the devastated areas of East Pakistan.

According to the "New York Times" agreement in principle for the international mission has been secured from President Yah Khan and the UN Secretary-General. That UN State Department officials denied tonight that final agreement on the mission had been reached.

The United States is reported to have offered to contribute \$1 million at once as an initial payment to help the group organise and to buy equipment to Dacca. Among the proposed UN mission will be 75 observers who will be stationed at four area offices in Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Khulna and 169 other locations, each linked by radio with UN headquarters in Dacca.

"The presence of 73 UN monitors each reporting on conditions in this area may cool off passions and damp down military reprisals," one official is quoted as saying. "It's not the UN's function to do this but it will be an important side effect."

## Berlin settlement 'closer'

Stockholm, August 1

The West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, today predicted a Berlin settlement this autumn and the realisation of a European security conference by 1972.

The Chancellor made the statement at a news conference held at the home of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Palme, about 75 miles south of Stockholm. European Socialist leaders met here during the weekend for informal talks.

Mr Palme said the meeting had dealt at length with East-West relations and the role of the Social Democratic Parties in European development.

Mr Palme and Herr Brandt agreed that a European conference could come about next year, provided that the East-West negotiations on Berlin were satisfactorily solved.

Herr Brandt said the Berlin talks had "come off the ground and reached a decisive stage of negotiations."

Mr Palme said Common Market questions were discussed in the framework of East-West relations in general. All those present agreed that the Social Democratic Governments and parties could play an important role in the forming of European policies.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr Bratteli, said that the Socialist leaders had discussed a common platform but agreed on the necessity to work for a détente and cooperation between the European States.

The Finnish party secretary commented on recent reports that Finland sought cooperation with the Eastern trade community. "There is no formal decision taken by Finland regarding cooperation," he said. "The Government has decided to study the bank structure and economic relations with the Community and its standardisation," he said. — UPI

reached with the United States Government in the can, aluminum, and copper industries.

On the railways, the strike situation has further deteriorated after all-night talks between the United Transportation Union and the employers broke down. The main issue is not pay, but a demand by the carriers that the long-standing rule of a day's pay for each 100-mile run be done away with.

The economic impact of the strike has already been severe with five major carriers and five smaller carriers closed completely causing serious disruption in the lumber, car, agriculture, and coal industries.

From our Correspondent, Washington, August 1

If the strike, now in its 13th day, goes on much longer, hundreds of thousands will be out of work across the nation.

Already Ford in St Louis and Kansas plants have laid off several hundred workers. In Oregon, Governor McCall was quoted as saying his lumber estate was facing a shattering loss of economic ruin, unlike anything in the nation's history. Farm products have also been badly hit and in grocery stores the effects of the strike are already being seen in soaring prices.

Administration sources said today that if the strike was not quickly settled, Congress will be asked to hold it either with a bill introduced yesterday by

Senator Jacob Javits (Democrat, New York) or on legislation drafted by the Administration. The Javits bill would give the President temporary authority to halt the strike.

September 15 when Congress will reconvene after its summer holidays.

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## TELEVISION

COULD be a case of male virgin birth in the latest Frank O'Connor/Hugh Leonard tale of not-altogether-God-fearing Ireland ("The Sinners," ITV, 9.0). Earlier, "Panorama" (BBC-1, 8.0) while Whicker chases peelers in Anguilla and other exotica ("The World of Whicker," ITV, 8.0). Later, "Monty Python" makes an unanswerable case for summer repeats... well, nearly (BBC-1, 10.15).

### BBC-1

9.30 a.m. Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
12 noon Cricket: Yorkshire v Lancashire.  
1.30 Watch With Mother.  
1.45 News.  
2.30 Apollo 15: Moon drive and preparation for Lift Off.  
3.0-4.15 Cricket: Yorkshire v Lancashire, commentary.  
4.40 Jacknory.  
4.55 It's Your World.  
5.15 Pixie and Dixie.  
5.20 Belle, Sebastian and the Horrors.  
5.45 Ernie's First £50,000.  
5.50 News.  
6.00 Apollo 15: Lift Off from Moon.  
6.30 London This Week.  
6.35 Here's Lucy.  
7.0 Z Cars: "The Stone Standard" part 1.  
7.25 The Goodies.  
7.55 Apollo 15: Space Docking.  
8.0 Panorama: Young Offenders.  
9.0 News: Apollo 15.  
9.25 Brett.

### BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.  
6.35-7.0 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences 25.  
7.30 News: Apollo 15.  
8.0 Best of High Chaparral.  
9.00 Apollo Report.  
9.55 Call My Bluff.  
10.15 Family of Man: Old Age.  
10.15 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Seven Days in the Life of

Andrew Pelham," with Donald Sinden: Day 5, Deadlock.  
10.45 News.  
10.50 Late Night Line-up: Champagne When We Win—Edward Heath, Yeobtsman.

### ITV

LONDON (Thames)  
12 noon Apollo 15: Final Moon Drive: Panel of experts answer questions.  
3.45 News.  
4.40 Yak.  
4.55 Lost in Space.  
5.00 News: Pictures of the moon.  
6.20 Crossroads.  
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.  
7.30 Coronation Street.  
8.0 World of Whicker: Visit to Anguilla.  
8.30 You're Only Young Twice.  
9.0 The Sinners.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Miss "TV Times".  
11.15 Late Night Thriller: "Corridor 400," with Suzanne Fletcher: Theodore Bikel.  
12.10 a.m. Unorthodox Beliefs: Bahai Faith.  
ANGLIA—12 noon-3.35 p.m. Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Anglia News.  
4.30 Ramper Room.  
4.55 Flipper.  
5.15 Polyfoot.  
5.30 News: Apollo 15.  
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.  
7.30 Coronation Street.  
8.0 World of Whicker.  
8.25 You're Only Young Twice.  
9.0 The Sinners.  
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11.15 Late Night Thriller: "Corridor 400," with Suzanne Fletcher: Theodore Bikel.  
12.10 a.m. Unorthodox Beliefs: Bahai Faith.  
SOUTHERN—12 noon Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Tomorrow's Horizon.  
4.10 Sailing International.  
4.40 Polyfoot.  
5.30 News: Apollo 15.  
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.  
7.30 Coronation Street.  
8.0 World of Whicker.  
8.25 You're Only Young Twice.  
9.0 The Sinners.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Miss "TV Times".  
11.15 Late Night Thriller: "Corridor 400," with Suzanne Fletcher: Theodore Bikel.  
12.10 a.m. Unorthodox Beliefs: Bahai Faith.  
CHANNEL—12 noon-3.35 p.m. Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Anglia News.  
4.30 Ramper Room.  
4.55 Flipper.  
5.15 Polyfoot.  
5.30 News: Apollo 15.  
6.40 Opportunity Knocks.  
7.30 Coronation Street.  
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MIDLANDS (ATV)—12 noon Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Anglia News.  
4.30 Ramper Room.  
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NORTHERN (Granada)—12 noon Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Anglia News.  
4.30 Ramper Room.  
4.55 Flipper.  
5.15 Polyfoot.  
5.30 News: Apollo 15.  
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WEST AND WALES (ITV)—12 noon Apollo 15: Moon drive.  
3.40 Anglia News.  
4.30 Ramper Room.  
4.55 Flipper.  
5.15 Polyfoot.  
5.30 News: Apollo 15.  
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## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Week. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today: News. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Weather. Preview. 8.0 News: Today. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 News. 9.0 News. 9.55 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 All Kings of Music. 11.30 Tom's Midnight Garden. 12 noon You and Yours. Your Budget. 12.25 p.m. Desert Island Discs. 12.55 Weather. Preview. 1.0 World st One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Stone Race's Invitation to Music. 3.0 Afternoon Theatre: "You Never Can Tell." 4.30 Story Time: Winnie-the-Pooh, part 1. 5.0 P.M. 5.50 Regional News. 6.0 News. 6.55 Navy Lark. 7.45 Archers. 8.0 News. 8.30 Victoria Lane. 8.40 Rhyme in Time. 8.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 9.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 10.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 11.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 12.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 1.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.35 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.40 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.45 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.50 Dandelion and Parsley. 2.55 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.0 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.05 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.10 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.15 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.20 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.25 Dandelion and Parsley. 3.30 Dandelion and Parsley. 3



# Nyerere dismisses an editor

From DAVID MARTIN: Dar-es-Salaam, August 1

When President Nyerere of Tanzania heard last week over the State radio that his official Government newspaper, the "Standard," had bitterly attacked General Numeiri of the Sudan, he sent word to Dar-es-Salaam that the managing editor, Miss Frene Gwinala, a South African-born Marxist, was to be dismissed immediately.

An editorial in the newspaper said it appeared that Numeiri was practising ideological intolerance, which had been the preserve of the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Ivory Coast's President, Mr Houphouët-Boigny. More damagingly the paper observed in reference to the executed men: "They have paid the penalty of not behaving with the seriousness and brutality that has characterised General Numeiri's return to power. It is a lesson that will not be lost of future plotters."

Nyerere's anger at the editorial does not imply that he approves of the executions. On the contrary he abhors this type of retaliation and has recently called for a public debate on capital punishment in Tanzania with a view to ending it. But he felt that a public attack on a fellow African leader with whom he maintains good relations served no purpose.

His style of urging General Numeiri to cease the execution would not be in the full glare of publicity. Tanzanians were also swift to point out that the "Standard" had not commented on last year's executions in Guinea or the more recent ones in Morocco. They said the reason why the paper had done so this time was because a Communist Party was the sufferer.

**Embarrassment**

Nyerere's embarrassment at the attack was further compounded by the fact that General Numeiri had just accepted an invitation to make a state visit tentatively planned for September.

The dismissal of Miss Gwinala was announced yesterday and she was told to give up her office immediately and to hand over to her deputy, Mr Sammy Mdee, who will be acting managing editor. Miss Gwinala is to receive three months' pay in lieu of notice.

The dismissal brings to four the number of expatriates President Nyerere has removed during the past month on the "Standard," and "Sunday News," which he nationalised last year and which were previously part of an East African newspaper group belonging to Louhio.

The others are Richard Gott, a Latin American specialist, South African-born Tony Hall who had previously worked as Oxfam's publicity officer, and Roderick Prince, a former editor of "Peace News." They had been recruited in London by Miss Gwinala.

Nyerere's intervention and the Sudan editorial focus attention on two major problems — the role of the expatriate in developing countries like Tanzania, and the extent to which Government newspapers can be out of step with official policy.

Many expatriates are like the early colonisers and missionaries in trying to shape developing societies according to their own beliefs irrespective of what the people of that country may have decided for themselves. Then they feel that when leaders like Nyerere fail to make the international commitments they would expect it is because he is under the influence of reactionary elements.

Men like Nyerere insist that the expatriate still has a role in developing countries, but in implementing policy which must be made by the people themselves.

After nationalisation Nyerere, who is nominally the "Standard's" editor-in-chief, gave it a charter and a challenge. It would be free to criticise Government leaders, and the way policies were being implemented. It was also urged to encourage debate.

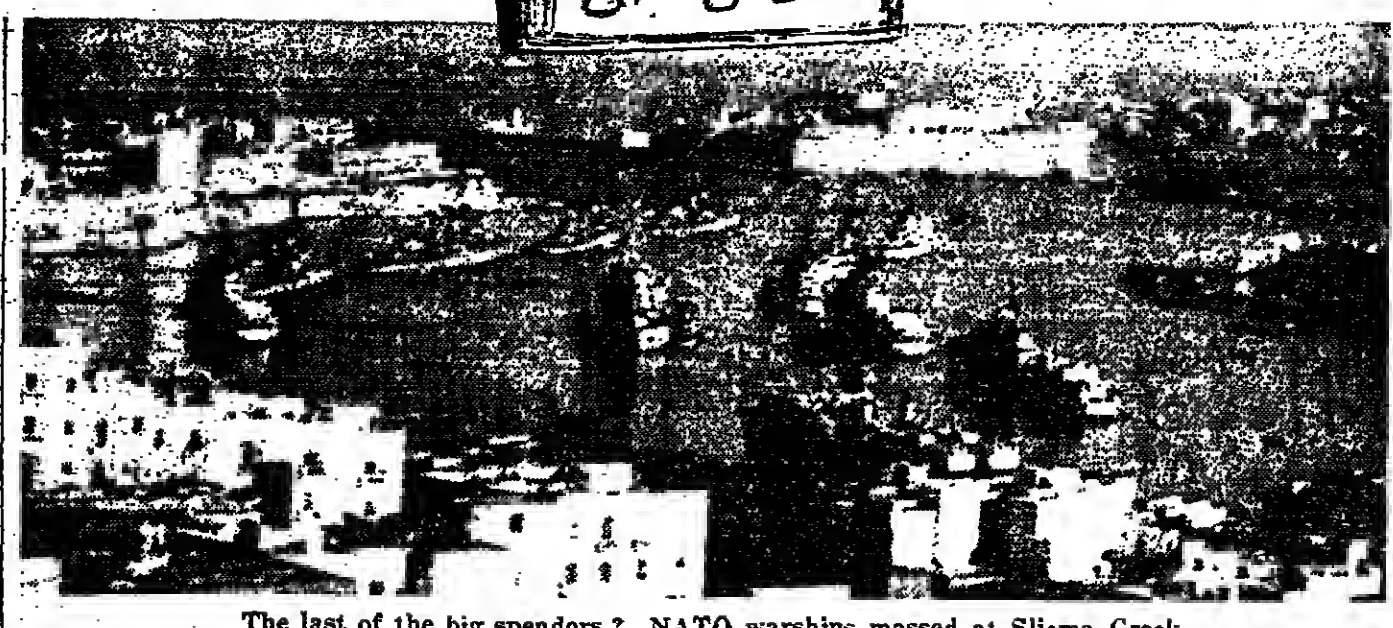
Among East Africa's English-language newspapers which had reluctantly graduated from outright opposition to nationalist aspirations to mealy-mouthed acquiescence in independence, the promise was rich. A crucial phrase of the charter was "The new 'Standard' will be a Socialist newspaper: it will support the Socialist ideology of Tanzania."

But in recent months the running of the newspaper has been characterised by mounting disquiet on the part of Government officials, members of the public, and Tanzanians on the staff.

There are many niggling complaints about their conditions and lack of voice in policy. They were clearly irked by the increase in the number of expatriates after nationalisation when they had assumed this step would mean promotion for them.

Nyerere had guaranteed the newspaper freedom to criticise but the dividing line for a paper which is an official organ of policy and at the same time a critic, is a thin one.

The danger is that the "Standard" will now become vociferously narrow and nationalist, avoiding conflict with Government and officials. The outcome rests very much with Nyerere and the Tanzanians he puts in command.



The last of the big spenders? NATO warships massed at Sliema Creek

# Mintoff keeps options shut

By KEITH CHALKLEY

For the first time in their history the Maltese now realise that they are being compelled to face the fact that they may no longer be as vitally or strategically situated as they were or thought they were.

Since taking office, the island's volatile Labour Prime Minister is devoting most of his energies to a revision of the 10-year Defence and Aid Agreement with Britain. Confronted with reports of his demands vary from £15 millions a year to £30 millions compared with the £4.8 millions Britain now pays. So far his demands have had a cool reception and pressure is beginning to build up against him.

Mr Mintoff, who holds power by a majority of one seat, has until August 26 by which time Parliament must reassemble, to produce results. Tangibly he has nothing to offer at present, in spite of the flurry of activity except an ending of the crippling eight-month long industrial dispute at the drydocks.

The island's economy, always suspect, is now running down steadily. By refusing to allow these ships of the United States Sixth Fleet to enter Grand Harbour during his first 10 days of office the island lost an estimated £750,000 which the

Maltese could reasonably have anticipated would be spent. No one can tell how many other visiting ships might have been there since then.

Tourism, too, is in recess. All main hotels are running at a loss — in most cases only one in three rooms is occupied. The cumulative effect on other ancillary business dependent on the tourist trade has been drastic. A number of souvenir shops, restaurants, and bars have already been forced to close down. Hopefully until better times return.

Business and industry are equally panic-stricken. One British public company which set up a manufacturing plant on the island to export to Europe more easily by taking advantage of Malta's associate Common Market membership, has already prepared contingency plans which include shutting down their entire Malta operation.

Add to this the uncertainty about the future of 9,000 Maltese employed directly or indirectly by British and NATO forces and the potential magnitude of the island's unemployment problem becomes clear.

unless Mr Mintoff can in some way secure soon a new agreement with the British over the base.

He has been at pains so far to cool the fevered brows of the British "6d settlers." Last week Mr George Agius, heir-apparent to the secretaryship of the island's all-powerful General Workers' Union, spoke to a meeting of worried settlers and said that, far from wishing them to leave, the Government wanted even more. And not merely from Britain. Wishfully, perhaps, he added that the Government hoped Britain would give Malta financial aid — even if the present defence talks broke down totally.

Whether the British will go along with this idea in any substantial way which will appease the Maltese is another matter. Since 1945 Malta has received £118 millions in value and grants. By current values this must amount to some £175 millions. In addition the amount spent on the island by the services, estimated at £15 millions annually, must be taken into account. Calculated at approximately that rate over the post-war period it may be judged reasonably that the island has

gained in this sector alone by about £500 millions by present values.

The only bright spot, and even that may have ominous overtones, is trade with Libya, which Colonel Gaddafi's regime immediately resumed after Mr Mintoff won the June elections. Yet in five years this has never once exceeded £800,000.

A high-powered Maltese delegation, including the deputy Prime Minister, Dr Anton Buttigieg, and the Finance Minister, Mr Joseph Abela, have been visiting Libya this week. High on the agenda has been the much-vaunted economic agreement which Mr Mintoff has claimed he will sign with Colonel Gaddafi.

A figure of £25 millions a year has been bandied about; but this may be dependent on Maltese assurances that the island has not been leased out to anyone, thereby rendering Malta neutral.

In many ways the idea must be very tempting to Mr Mintoff whose dream has long been to see Malta neutral. But at the same time even he realises that alone will be insufficient to bolster an economy which will totter even further if the British leave and 9,000 more jobs disappear.

# Kaunda rebuked by Lusaka university staff

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, August 1

President Kaunda's decision to deport two lecturers — for which no official reason has been given — has been described by the University of Zambia's full academic and administrative staff, as "a tragic mistake which does grave harm to the university and the nation."

Michael Etherton (31), a graduate of Sussex University, who is a Zambian-born but British citizen, and Dr Andrew Harn (32), an American, are due to board an aircraft for Rome tonight.

Numerous appeals and negotiations between the Government and the university, in which the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Lameche Goma, a Zambian, has played a leading part, have failed to secure revocation of the deportation orders, made 12 days ago. They were issued after unrest at the University among students who at one point seized control of the buildings. The University was closed abruptly on July 16 by troops with fixed bayonets.

A statement issued yesterday after a combined meeting of the university's senate and academic assembly, noted that President Kaunda, the Chancellor of the University, has said at its inauguration, that the university could not meet its heavy responsibility to the nation, "unless it is able to grow and prosper within an atmosphere of freedom."

Yesterday's statement said the University staff was "deeply disturbed" that the Government had not seen fit to allow the University to take disciplinary action under the University of Zambia Act against students who might have committed offences against university regulations or to regulate the admission of students as the Act required.

The statement went on to recall that 10 students had been expelled by the Government because of their executive positions with the student union. It seems to us a serious invasion of the integrity of the institution that a strictly academic penalty should be imposed without action or investigation by the legally constituted academic authorities.

"We are also disturbed at some of the implications of the pledge which we are told all returning students will be required to sign. We do not believe that it is healthy to single out students in this way as a potentially suspect group."

The Government is expected to object strongly to the university statement. This row between university and Government would probably never have reached its present proportions if some junior Ministers had been prevented from staging party demonstrations against the students. This led to the Government's deep involvement in what was essentially a student affair.

The Senate and academic staff were said to be "deeply disturbed" by the confirmation of the deportation orders against Etherton and Harn. Their statement said, "Here are two lecturers who have not only proved invaluable to the university but who have in every way attempted to bridge the gap between the university and the community."

They have both given more generously than most, of their time and energy to the university and community, and they have set an example which we would wish to emulate. Now they are expelled from a country for which they did so much and about which they care so greatly.

The Government's decision to reject all appeals to the university against the deportation of the two men has led to talk of resignation among some university staff. Others are torn between their feelings about the handling of students' unrest and their sense of responsibility towards the future interests of the students.

Attempts to find university places overseas for the 10 members of the student union's executive appear to have been blocked by the Zambian authorities' refusal to provide passports. The 10 were expelled after writing to President Kaunda criticising his Southern Africa policies which they described as "inconsistent."

They also protested against his decision banning demonstrations against the French Embassy.

# Foreign Minister replaced

Canberra, August 1

Mr Leslie Bury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was dismissed today after an apparent difference with the Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, over policy towards China.

He was replaced by the former Attorney General, Mr Nigel Bowen.

Shortly before his departure was announced Mr Bury said at a Liberal seminar in Melbourne that he had "profound misgivings about the process involved" in the proposed meeting between President Nixon and Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister. He called Mr Nixon and Mr Chou "amateurs" and criticised the idea of summit meetings as "a very poor substitute for the workings of informed professional diplomacy."

Mr McMahon said Mr Bury had resigned, and that he had an impressive record in which he could take pride. "He has earned the gratitude of all Australians," Mr McMahon added.

Mr Bury, however, told reporters in Melbourne: "Putting it in a good old Anglo-Saxon term, I have been sacked." In a later statement he observed that political life was "full of hazards, even for Prime Ministers" and added, "I gladly accept them without recrimination."

In the other changes announced today Mr R. V. Garland became Minister for Supply, Senator Sir Kenneth Anderson, leader of the Liberal coalition in the House of Representatives, became Minister of Health, and Senator Ivor Greenwood became Attorney General. The new Ministers will be sworn in tomorrow.

# United front against Bengali terrorism

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 1

With striking unanimity most Bombay and Delhi newspapers today published a front-page headline — "Violence-free day in Calcutta." This is hardly surprising because political murder and terror have become so routine and familiar in Calcutta and West Bengal that news of daily killings no longer merits front page or detailed coverage.

It would of course be wrong to read too much into the hiatus in Calcutta on Saturday but there is every hope that the rising tide of terror and killing in that benighted city has begun to turn.

All organised political parties including the Communist Party (Marxist) have in a resolution committed themselves to "jointly oppose and resist murder and terror by whoever it may be committed."

Siddhartha Shankar Ray, central Minister for West Bengal Affairs, who has persuaded political parties to do so has had to promise in return that State administration, particularly the police, will be shorn of elements which connive at violence or are otherwise politically partisan.

Political parties will confer again with Mr Ray on Independence Day celebrations on August 15 to translate their resolve into a concrete plan of action. Much can happen in this period to disrupt the consensus against the way of violence.

But there are two powerful reasons why the attempt to mobilise all political parties to restore a semblance of peace and law and order in West Bengal might yet succeed.

First, there is the extraneous but emotionally moving issue of Bangla Desh. All parties committed to the cause of Bangla Desh are agreed that this can hardly be promoted if murder and anarchy prevails in West Bengal.

Interestingly Mrs Gandhi invited the Marxist leader, Jyoti Basu, for secret discussion late one evening last week. He is reported to have told her that although his party was on the warpath against the ruling Congress it would do nothing to impede Indian help to Bangla Desh.

Immediately after Basu's meeting with Mrs Gandhi the Marxist Politburo issued a strongly anti-Government statement, but this is generally believed to be an indispensable smokescreen to the party's decision to back the joint campaign against political murder.

Like other parties the Marxists have at last realised that the rising wave of violence in Bengal has badly harmed them all so benefited only Naxalite extremists and hardened criminals who have taken shelter under the Naxalite umbrella or are otherwise politically partisan.

Although Marxists have usually had the upper hand in violence because of their pervasive influence demonstrated in elections and militant organised cadres, they have been caught in a pincer. Their cadres are either murdered in cold blood or drift towards Naxalite groups whose commitment to violence and armed revolution is more complete.

Further, there is a pro-Moscow Communist and Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party in West Bengal have not hesitated to make common cause with Naxalites as the only way of cutting overbearing Marxists down to size. But this tactic has predictably proved counterproductive.

The Naxalites whom Mrs Gandhi is trying to isolate through Mr Ray's parleys with Bengal political parties are having some troubles of their own although there has been no let-up in their violent activities.

The split between the supreme Charu Mazumdar and his rival Ashim Chatterjee is complete. This is partly attributable to Bengal Desh. Chatterjee's followers are confused and appalled by China's continued support of the military junta in Islamabad over the Bangla Desh issue while Charu Mazumdar has bewildered Naxalites Peking's equivocation.

# Holiday rush 'grave'

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, August 1

For France, motoring on the roads, the country was in the throes of a mayhem migration constituting what Mr Robert Boulin, Minister of Health and Social Security, called "a situation of unprecedented gravity."

The end of July always sees France's great mass of August holidaymakers rushing towards the sea like lemmings, passing on their way the smaller but not negligible number of July holidaymakers coming home. This year the fact that the end of the month fell at a weekend added the usual flock of Saturday and Sunday motorists to the three million drivers who are either setting out or returning from holiday. Another million holidaymakers travelled by train while at Orly and Le Bourget, 4,000 aircraft movements were planned for the weekend.

Past experience of the high rate of road accidents, often contributed to by the gross overloading of small cars, means that nowadays the authorities plan as for a military operation. The Minister's appeals that departures should be staggered have shown some results but today's radio bulletins told of 10-mile traffic jams.

Four hundred hospital centres were equipped to deal with casualties assisted by 70 mobile hospital units, staffed by civilian or army doctors. Last year these units were called into action 10,000 times.

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# Ghost of Eva marches on

From LEWIS DRUGUID: Buenos Aires, August 1

The large portion of Argentina that favours former President Juan Peron once again last week mourned the death of his wife Eva in 1952.

This country has often brought a touch of the sepulchre to its politics, and the fragile effort at national reconciliation now under way has generated great expectations that the military Government will reveal the whereabouts of Eva's remains.

When Peron was deposed 18 years ago, the embalmed body of Eva was sequenced from the headquarters of the General Labour Confederation where it had been on display since she died of cancer three years earlier.

Eva Peron, a former actress, was intensely popular with the workers who were the strength of Peron's movement, and at the age of 33 she was his unofficial Prime Minister. Proof of her enduring popularity came last Monday, the anniversary of her death, when a large crowd attended a Mass for her at the Cathedral. Afterwards the youngest and loudest marched on the Labour Confederation headquarters.

Peron's younger supporters accuse the labour leaders of collaborating with the military, and it is a fact that the more moderate Peronists have accepted the promise of the President, General Alejandro Lanusse, that free elections will take place in under three years. United, the Peronists could win.

An ambassador has gone to Spain to talk with Peron in his exile and the 76-year-old former President is reported to have set conditions for his tacit cooperation, including the return of Eva's remains.

The Government appears to be meeting the terms and sculptors have been called in to fill the gaps in the hall of presidential busts in the palace. The bust, together with the return of his generalship, are reported to be among Peron's conditions.

But easily the most complex matter is the return of Eva's remains, for which loyal Peronists have sought in vain for 18 years.

In anticipation of the impending revelation, the army has given major newspapers an off-the-record version of what happened after soldiers removed her body from the union hall in 1955. As the story is told by the army, the body was put in a gun case, which was placed in a lorry belonging to a cooperative flower shop. A captain drove it around the city for three days while five identical coffins were prepared.

The body was then put in one of the coffins, the others were filled with stones, and all were sent forth under army charge for burial in various cemeteries. (One failed to make it, because the rocks broke through.)

It was later decided that the body should be sent out of the country and Mrs Peron's mother, who died recently, is said to have given reluctant approval. Six more coffins were prepared, and the coffin with Eva's body is said to have gone by boat to Europe and entered Italy in August, 1956. The Vatican is alleged to have been informed, and the body was again put in the ground.

Recently it was disinterred for shipment to Barcelona. According to the army version Peron has agreed that the body should be kept by the same Spanish Catholic order that accompanied Pedro de Mendoza in the discovery of Argentina five centuries ago.

Under the "clean rules" that the Government is now devising, Peron would be allowed to come to contest the elections. But many question whether he really intends to return. A new reason for staying in Spain may be that Eva, his second wife, will be buried there. His first wife also died, and his third wife is with him in Madrid. None bore him children.

**DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD**

**After August 31st old pennies and 3d bits cannot be used as money**

Decimalisation has gone so smoothly that the "changeover period" (during which old and new money may both be used) will now end on August 31st, 1971.

From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 6d (2½p). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1½ (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 2½p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

**Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st**



## HOME AND OVERSEAS

# International group wins contract for £117M pipeline

BY ANTHONY McDERMOT

An international consortium at the weekend signed a contract for building a pipeline between Suez and Alexandria. Dr Aziz Sidqi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry and Oil, signed for Egypt, and at Maurice Cancelloni signed for the French-led consortium. According to the Middle East News Agency, the project involves the construction of two 32-inch pipelines to run 210 miles from just south of Suez to a point west of Alexandria. Dr Sidqi said at the signing that the initial annual capacity would be 50 million tons, rising to 120 million tons, and he hoped ultimately to 200 million tons.

## Sisco's Suez jaunt

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, August 1. The prospects for a Suez Canal settlement hang on the curious visit here of Mr Joseph Sisco, the American assistant Secretary of State. In four days he has had only one official meeting with Mr Meir and another with Mr Eban. Yesterday was the Sabbath and today is a Jewish holiday. The meetings will resume tomorrow and Mr Sisco is expected to stay until Thursday at least.

The worst Israeli fear, that Mr Sisco would arrive with a new plan has not come true. He seems to have come without one, and merely to have tried to prod the Israelis into concessions.

He has insisted firmly on keeping everything secret (perhaps so as not to let it be revealed that there is nothing to reveal), with the result that there have been fewer leaks than usual so far.

But he does appear to have urged the Israelis not to lose hope in an interim settlement nor to spread pessimism about it (which is exactly what they have been assiduously doing). He warned that the ceasefire might be threatened if no political progress was made soon.

## Amboinese run riot

Roermond, August 1. Dutch police today arrested 30 Amboinese after a night of fighting in Roermond. One Dutchman was shot and killed and another knifed.

Young Amboinese, children of former members of the Indonesian army, brought to Holland when Indonesia became independent, have proved troublesome in Dutch society. They refuse to integrate, claiming they are in Holland temporarily pending the establishment of an independent State of the South Moluccas.

The Roermond fight started in a bar when a Dutchman was knifed. Amboinese then went into the street, seeking reinforcements from other bars.

When the Amboinese started a rampage through the town, 50 police threw a cordon around them.

the Egyptian Government and the British International Management and Engineering Group. In June 1968, IMEG was appointed technical adviser to the Egyptian Government for services in connection with a crude oil pipeline scheme between Suez and Alexandria. This had been under discussion since the middle of 1966. IMEG is now to be responsible for supervising construction.

The project has undergone considerable modification since its conception. The cost and the number of pipelines have both doubled. If it is in operation in June, 1974, it will be some three and a half years after the initial estimate. Israel's Ashkelon pipeline opened in February, 1970.

Egypt will see the consortium's participation as a response to its efforts to get Europe to realise how much of its energy resources are in Arab hands. The pipeline will give Egypt a rôle in determining the price of oil produced east of Suez and easily accessible to the Mediterranean west of Suez. Dr Sidqi said that once the Suez Canal was opened the oil passing through the pipeline and the canal could be sufficient to meet Europe's needs. He added: "We believe in peace for construction and in construction for peace, and the project is for both of them."

## Smith right-wing 'wrecked talks'

Johannesburg, August 1

Anglo-Rhodesian talks last month aimed at settling the independence deadlock were wrecked by a threatened Right-wing revolt in the Rhodesian Front, according to a report published here today.

The report in the Johannesburg Sunday Times, said Right-wing party members had refused to accept a tentative compromise reached by Lord Goodman and Mr Smith on unimpeded progress towards majority rule. This is the first of the five principles which Britain maintains must be a basis for any settlement.

According to the report, Lord Goodman proposed that increased African representation in Parliament should be based not only on income tax contributions at present, but also on educational standards. He also said that the British

Government would contribute financially to an education programme.

Once the number of African representatives reached parity with the whites, the qualifications for further African representation would be raised considerably to keep the two groups at parity for as long as possible.

The report added that Mr Smith was apparently prepared to accept this compromise, but his Right-wing was not. "When they heard the nature of the compromise they rebelled and wrecked the talks."

The "Sunday Times" report suggested that Lord Goodman would now propose that talks could only be taken further by an Anglo-Rhodesian summit level. It said the resistance of Right-wing members of the Rhodesian Front had been stiffened by support from Right-wing elements in South Africa.

Rhodesia's present Constitution stipulates that Africans will get increased representation in the 66-seat House of Assembly through income tax contributions. Africans hold 16 seats and will hold no more until they pay at least 23 per cent of the country's total income tax. At the moment they pay about 1 per cent. — Reuters.

## Copper mine strike

Five thousand workers at the Chilean State-controlled El Salvador copper mine yesterday went on indefinite strike over wages. This is the first strike at a copper mine since the industry was taken over by the Coalition Government.

At a meeting miners and other workers voted by 2,260 to 1,449 to reject a pay offer of 32 to 33 per cent and a new 15-month contract based on it. — Reuters.

## Transplant man 'fair'

South Africa's double transplant patient, Adrien Herbert, was reported to be in fair condition yesterday after receiving a new heart and lungs at Groote Schuur Hospital.

A hospital bulletin said there was a slight increase in his rate of breathing.

## Obituary

### Michel Saint-Denis

Michel Saint-Denis, man of the theatre with a reputation on both sides of the Channel, who under the pseudonym of Jacques Duchesne, was, for four wartime years the broadcast voice of free France, has died at the age of 73.

Saint-Denis, who was born at Beauvais, was the nephew and disciple of Jacques Copeau, for whom he worked as stage manager and later assistant producer. He founded the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier in Paris in the days of Jouve, Romain Rolland, and Valentine Tessier. With Copeau he created Le Copeau in Burgundy, going on to found the Compagnie de Quinz, which from its base in Paris, toured in the French provinces and abroad.

His first appearance in London was as an actor; he played Lucas in a production of Le Medecin Malgre Lui at the St James's in 1927. In 1935 he founded the Theatre National de France at Islington before embarking on a series of London productions — Noah at the New Theatre, Macbeth at the last war.

So there they were: 21 London women conducting their on-the-spot investigation into food prices in the Common Market. And Mrs Sara Lewis, cheerful and 70, doing a little on-the-spot propaganda for her own cause — birth control. In Boulogne, no less, on a Saturday.

Their banners announced that the day-tripping contingent consisted of "des Femmes de Londres". The facts about prices which they were seeking are those which no Minister of Agriculture, however price-conscious his wife, seems able to come up with.

Like what do fruit and vegetables cost in mid-summer in a French provincial town? Are lemons and butter really as expensive in France

John Cunningham with the Femmes de Londres

# Cross-Channel check on prices

as the British have long been led to believe? How fast are prices rising in France, and how do French women manage to feed their families and dress to kill at the same time?

They asked the impossible too: how much it will cost to go into the Common Market. Will it be more than the White Paper estimate that food prices will rise 15 per cent during the transition

period, increasing the cost of living by 0.5 per cent a year?

Their exercise, chatting on corners and in cafes and comparing prices some of which were not really comparable, was probably less scientific — who knows? — than Government economists have used.

But they were certainly in no doubt that prices would rise — for instance they concluded from an analysis of some purchases that goods

costing £6.48 in Britain cost £3.54 in France.

Several of the Femmes de Londres are members of Women's Lib groups. Others, led by Mrs Erin Pizzey, had the distinction of being ex-Lib, or as she put it, ex-official. The split occurred because some women in Chiswick resented a take-over by the far Left of the movement. And so they formed a local Women's Aid Centre, where the rhetoric of revolution has been replaced by bartering over prices.

They were buoyed up by a march in protest against high prices charged by some supermarkets in Chiswick, and they decided to broaden their field of investigation, and were careful to include in the Boulogne expedition a wide range of income levels to see whether we could all eat our way into Europe.

Mrs Pizzey's husband earns £9,000 a year. They have two children, aged four and nine, and spend £15 to £16 a week on food. Mrs Lewis, her husband retired, manages on an income of £900 a year. In between the income threshold could be drawn at any point: Mrs June Butler, a West Indian, works full time as a nurse. She has a widow with two boys, 14 and 16, and spends between £6 and £8 — half her earnings — on food. She reckons that this is a higher proportion than that spent by most British housewives — closer to the proportion spent by the average French family.

Mrs Mary Callaghan has six children aged from 5 to 13. Food accounts for about 13 out of a total income of £22. Boulogne is a town much looked down on by English snobs — and it's easy to see why. It is not very French. The smell of garlic does not hit you at the waterfront, sweet odours don't waft out of the boulangeries at least not on Saturday afternoons. And there are no beretted onion sellers in striped jerseys.

However, in the Café des Sports you can meet Europeanised Englishmen, in boulangeries, check, who say that although the coffee is dearer than in London — 17p a cup — it's a damn sight better than at Victoria Station. In the same café two lorry drivers in their incredibly blue overalls, were having a late lunch. The London expedition was told that French

wives certainly fed their men better and that the French saved more for food and less for comfort and spent accordingly — than the British.

Any Frenchman would demand, and get, a meal consisting of a starter, main dish, cheese or fruit, and coffee. The manner in which this was declined was so impressive that no body bothered to ask why, if this were so, the lorry drivers were having chicken and chips in a café.

The attitudes of the English women were interesting. None seemed to resent being told that the French eat better; and several complained of the quality of the food in London shops saying they would not mind paying French prices if the standard was as high as home.

Mrs Butler was one who believed this. She has walked out of London shops because she considered the meat not worth buying. Her family has given up butter and exists largely on eggs, sausages, chips, and vegetables, with meat only at weekends. She reckons, however, that in the 30p per kilo prices will accelerate, and she will be hard-pressed to make further economies.

Mrs Lewis found some fruit and vegetables cheaper — she bought peaches, peppers, and tomatoes — and she admitted French shoppers because they know how to haggle. "English housewives are trained to think like sheep" although she herself could haggle well. Her friends say she is the scourge of any chemist who refuse to display



Senator Hubert Humphrey, the former US Vice-President, and Mr Harold Wilson meeting during the weekend at the Opposition leader's country home at Grange Farm, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. They are photographed in the sixteenth-century barn which Mr Wilson is to use as a study

## Rape case recalled by appeal

From MAURICE BEASLEY

Washington, August 1

The United States Court of Military Appeals here has cleared an army captain of a charge of failing to report the death of a 14-year-old girl raped and murdered by American troops in Vietnam.

Dismissing the charge solely on technical grounds, the court made no comment on the facts of the case, which involved the rape and torture of two Vietnamese teenage girls suspected of being Vietcong nurses, and the execution of one by an American lieutenant.

The court in effect upheld the conviction of the captain, Leonard Goldman, for failing to care for the two prisoners and confirmed a mild sentence of a reprimand and a \$1,200 fine.

The previously unpublished incident took place near Chu Lai in June 1968.

According to evidence at the trial by court-martial, members of the platoon took the two girls prisoner on June 2, 1968, and took turns raping and torturing them during the night. The next day, according to the evidence, a lieutenant, William Dewitt, a platoon leader, forced a male Vietnamese prisoner to shoot the 14-year-old girl with an American rifle.

## Prior not to debate Market

By our own Reporter

Mr James Prior, Minister for Agriculture, has told Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Keep Britain Out movement, that he will not have a public debate with him in Mr Prior's Lowestoft constituency.

Mr Prior has told Mr Frere-Smith that he has an extremely heavy programme of engagements and he cannot add to it.

Mr Frere-Smith had written to Mr Prior reminding him of a statement he made in Lowestoft on June 4, 1970. Mr Prior said "I am prepared, as always, to debate and discuss the situation with all my constituents and to have a further public debate with Mr Frere-Smith."

Mr Frere-Smith has written to the Minister reminding him that he is holding 11 public meetings in the constituency and "I would have been prepared to debate with you at any of these meetings."

He added: "Your former statements are incapable of being reconciled with your present actions. In your statement you said that you wished to see preserved certain standards in public life. So do I. Being reconciled with your present actions, in your statement you said that you wished to see preserved certain standards in public life. So do I. Being reconciled with your present actions, in your statement you said that you wished to see preserved certain standards in public life. So do I."

A referendum organised by the Keep Britain Out movement in the Lowestoft constituency showed that 70 per cent of those who took part were against the Common Market entry, although this percentage — 16,350 — is in fact a minority of the total electorate.

A Keep Britain Out poll in Malden, where a parliamentary by-election is pending, showed 13,855 against entry and 7,435 in favour. But 51,000 people did not vote.

Mr Frere-Smith said it was a "credible poll" and it had a message for Mr Heath, who he said that it would be unthinkable for Britain to join without the unanimous consent of the people.

## Labour's stand decisive—Powell

Mr Enoch Powell reminded

Mr Heath on Saturday of the Prime Minister's pre-election promise that Britain's entry into the Common Market would be conditional upon "the full-hearted consent of the British Parliament and people." If Labour was committed against entry, the Government could not "without indecent breach of honour purport to accede to the Treaty of Rome," Mr Powell said.

He was speaking in Ardgay, at the Ross and Cromarty Conservative M.P. Mr Powell said that a House of Commons decision opposed by the official Opposition — and one over which the Government had only a narrow majority — could not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as taken with "the

full-hearted consent of Parliament." This "could be given only by a House 'overwhelmingly united.' Anyone who sought to pretend otherwise would serve ill of the Conservative Party because they would be seeking to equivocate away 'the plain words and the personal affirmation of its leader'."

Mr Powell said he would be against accusing the Opposition, should it take up an adverse stand, of having done so for "short-term political advantage." Such an accusation would be tantamount to admitting, as he imagined most of those making it would be anxious not to admit, that opposition to British entry commanded widespread support among the public.

## French — with cheers

Interest in learning French is increasing in schools, but in Russian it shows a sharp and alarming drop. Teachers of French may soon be in short supply, especially in view of the possibility of Britain going into Europe, says Mr James Platt, Director of the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

Mr Platt says that last year more than 2,200 French people came to Britain on educational visits at the expense of local education authorities — the majority for secondary schools and the remainder for primary schools and teacher training colleges. This compared with 700 Germans, 240 Spaniards, and 20 Italians.

Mr C. Vaughan James, President of the Association of Teachers of Russian, deplores the decline in the demand to learn Russian. In an article in the bureau's journal he says that from the time the first Sputnik went up interest in learning Russian has steadily increased in schools, colleges and universities.

## Plaid against Six

Plaid Cymru, at a special weekend party conference at Llanwrtyd, Denbighshire, voted overwhelmingly against entry into the Common Market. The party's president, Mr Gwynfor Evans, said an enlarged Community with nuclear weapons would upset the balance of power because of its close relationship with the United States. "What would be the Russian answer?" he asked.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and present address of the person, are accepted for publication on the basis of the following rates: 10p per line for Births, 10p per line for Marriages, 10p per line for Deaths. The minimum charge is 10p. The maximum charge is 10p. The minimum charge is 10p. The maximum charge is 10p.

### BIRTH

CLARK — At University Maternity Hospital, on July 27, 1971, a son, James, born to Mr and Mrs J. Clark, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Weighing 7lb 10oz, length 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches. Aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### ENGAGEMENT

MARSH — JEREMY — The engagement is announced between JOHN DONALD MARSH, son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Marsh, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, and JANE MARSH, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Marsh, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

### MARRIAGES

BUTLER — HARRISON — On July 30, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the marriage of JANE BUTLER, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Butler, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, and JAMES HARRISON, son of Mr and Mrs J. P. Harrison, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

### DEATHS (cont.)

ROBERTS — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE ROBERTS, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Roberts, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

BARLOW — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE BARLOW, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Barlow, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

WILLIAMS — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE WILLIAMS, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Williams, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

SMITH — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE SMITH, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Smith, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

JOHNSON — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE JOHNSON, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Johnson, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

WILSON — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE WILSON, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Wilson, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

DAVIES — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE DAVIES, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Davies, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

EVANS — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE EVANS, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Evans, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.

### DEATHS

GREEN — On July 27, 1971, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. John the Baptist, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, the death of JANE GREEN, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. Green, 154 Denham, Uxbridge, Middlesex, aged 10 days, 10lb 10oz, 20 1/2 inches, head 13 1/2 inches.



## HOME NEWS

# Split over Industrial Bill could force expulsions from TUC

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The TUC's congress at Blackpool next month faces a major dispute which could result in the expulsion of several of the biggest unions.

The left-wing paperworkers' division of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), has tabled a motion calling for the immediate expulsion from the TUC of any union which registers when the Industrial Relations Bill becomes law.

It adds that any member of a general council whose union registers should be removed forthwith.

Several unions led by the 400,000-member National and Local Government Officers' Association have indicated that they are likely to drop out of the TUC before they are pushed out.

The motion puts the leadership of the militant left-wing unions on the spot. Are they to support the paperworkers and so push their battle against the Bill to the point of damaging the TUC itself? Or will they back down and leave the question of registration to the conscience of individual union leaders?

In theory the TUC is already united in "strongly recommending" unions not to register. But most of the leaders of the big unions accept the inevitability of eventual registration.

Lord Cooper, TUC chairman and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has said that he will advise his union to sign on with the Registrar. Mr. Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has indicated that he might be forced to follow the lead of the

GMWU or any other union with recruiting rights in TGWU areas.

Non-registration will impose crippling burdens on unions. They include an end to tax exemptions which save affiliated unions some £5 millions a year; limitations on the right to recruit and negotiate for members; and the possibility of actions for unlimited damages almost every time the union calls a strike.

Most union leaders accept that they have got themselves out on a limb by promising not to register as part of their campaign to boycott the institutions set up under Conservative legislation. All they want now is a quiet and face-saving way of registering. But the paperworkers' motion forces them to stand up and be counted.

It is noteworthy that the "tentative terms" of the trade union movement, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hugh Scanlon of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are much more cautious.

The TGWU has failed to submit a motion on the Bill while Mr. Scanlon merely asks the general council to "insist" that unions do not register. He does not say that anything

should happen to those who ignore the insistence.

The paperworkers will come under heavy pressure in the next few weeks to allow their motion to disappear in some innocuous "composite" motion which everyone can accept. But if they refuse the militants on the general council will be forced to choose between swallowing their fighting words of the past 12 months and facing the break-up of the TUC.

Five of the seven motions on the Common Market oppose entry. The TGWU rejects the terms, seeks a general election before any decision is made, and calls on the general council to launch a public campaign to back up the demand for an election.

As this is now Labour Party policy the TGWU line is almost certain to be adopted. Only one union—the Clerical and Administrative Workers—finds the terms acceptable.

Ten unions have motions down on unemployment and economic stagnation. The AUEW suggests a TUC lobby of Parliament in a motion which pledges "full support for any action to bring about a change in thinking by this Government."

## House clearance plan vetoed

An important precedent is claimed to have been established by the refusal of the Secretary for the Environment, Mr. Peter Walker, to confirm Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council's compulsory purchase order on a seculo-ave residential site in Notting Hill.

The council wanted to build low rise flats in the Whitelands Road area, which has 224 properties housing 1,400 people, mostly in large terrace housing. The reasons have been given by the Ministry Inspector, Mr. A. Burton-Stibbin following a public inquiry in January. He said the council had not proved that more homes would be available and that, in the absence

of this proof, it had not proved that the proposed housing advantages.

The council sought its order under part 5 of the 1957 Housing Act which does not impose such strict obligations to rehouse displaced tenants as the 1968 Housing Act.

Mr. George Clark, of the Notting Hill Housing Service, a community group which represented 100 objectors at the inquiry, said last night: "We have blown a hole through part 5 of the 1957 Housing Act. If councils use it in future they are going to have to show that real housing benefits accrue from it."

"The local significance is that the development of the whole area has been thrown into the melting pot. Perhaps there is a real chance of some comprehensive community planning here."

The council wanted the Peabody Trust, a housing charity, to redevelop the whole area with low rise flats. But the Notting Hill Housing Service argued that 164 families—35 per cent of the people living in the area—would not be included in rehousing because they were in furnished accommodation.

The Ministry's Inspector pointed out that the houses to be replaced were not alleged to be unfit for habitation. The council was therefore obliged to make out a case that there would be other housing benefits.

Rehousing of those displaced by the order would be of such a scale and complexity that it might not be confirmed without more adequate assurances being given.

## Council homes criticised

Council housing should be removed progressively from the control of local authorities, a Monday Club pamphlet suggests.

It is by the Club's housing study group under the chairmanship of Mr. Graham Stevenson, a chartered civil engineer. The pamphlet argues that council houses should be sold to sitting tenants and to the waiting lists, housing associations, housing societies, or private enterprise.

Council housing was characterised by too much idealism and too little realism. It was yet another example of the public sector providing a service which could be better provided by private enterprise. The result was that fewer houses were built at far greater expense than necessary, says the pamphlet.

The tremendous expansion of council housing over the years has been largely responsible for the over-bidding short-ages, it claims.

"The housing shortage—the real Tory solution" (Monday Club Housing Study Group—15p).

### Triple charge

Michael McKenzie (23) was remanded in custody on August 9 at Willesden, London, on Saturday, accused of murdering his father, Mr. Winston Arnold-McKenzie, aged 49, his mother, Edna, aged 43, and his brother-in-law, Richard Sims, an American sailor, at their home in Olive Road, Cricklewood, London.



Police Constable Ian Haldon spending his off-duty Sunday leading a "happiness parade" around Bethnal Green, London, to celebrate the opening of an adventure playground

## Wilson not worried by the knives

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr. Harold Wilson claimed in a television interview last night that newspapers had been "whipping up" the idea that he had a "credibility problem."

Mr. Wilson was asked if "there is not now a credibility problem for you personally with the electorate, some of whom feel he was 'not honest'." He replied that a lot of newspapers had been "whipping up" this judgment by selective quotations. "When you get the whole picture of course it is bound to have some effect."

Some press attacks, he said, had gone on right through the period of the Labour government. "I pointed out in my book some of those that were totally false. But if this is the

view, I could imagine that you could also receive letters about promises from people who have said 'I will bring down prices or I will bring down unemployment at a stroke'."

The Opposition leader's credibility was questioned by Mr. Robert Kee, who, with Mr. Louis Heren, deputy editor of the "Times," and Mr. Anthony Howard, deputy editor of the "New Statesman," were interviewing Mr. Wilson for London Weekend Television about his recent book.

Mr. Wilson said he did not believe there had been any personal plots against him by his colleagues. Asked if he ever said to his colleagues: "They say in the papers today you've got a knife ready for my back," he replied: "Good heavens no. What you need is a pretty broad pair of shoulders."

"I don't think you can do

business in this way, assuming that they're going to do anything of the kind. A number of them say if I were to get under a bus they would be a candidate, but I certainly don't interpret that as meaning they are going to push me under one. In any case, I'd stay on the pavement."

Mr. Heren said that Mr. Wilson like Mr. Harold Macmillan, had sought a decent future role for Britain, and each had decided that "Europe was the answer." But now he said, "we are not quite sure whether you are going into Europe, going off, withdrawing, or going off obliquely."

Mr. Wilson replied that he had felt it was right to join Europe. "I always assumed that it would not be such a tightly knit block that we would not be able to go on trading with the outside world." He repeated his

## Question of black beauty

By our Correspondent

A CONTEST to pick a "Miss Black and Beautiful" on Saturday ended in uproar over the definition of black. The winner at Slough, Buckinghamshire, was 19-year-old Miss Annet Chawla, a Kenyan Asian, while all other entrants were West Indian.

One contestant, Miss Carmel Fenton, aged 23, said: "We have been cheated. This contest has been run locally by the Caribbean United Association which told us it was for West Indian girls only. The main prize for the winner is a trip to the West Indies. But what good is that to a Kenyan girl? We have families and friends in the West Indies."

Gloria Thompson, a West Indian mother of two of the contestants, said: "There is going to be a hell of a row over this. That girl should never have been allowed to enter. She may be beautiful but she's definitely not black."

The promoter of the competition, Mr. Vibert Scrubb, a West Indian, said: "The title might be a bit deceiving but it has got nothing to do with a person's colour. There is nothing in my book of rules to say that only West Indian Girls are eligible. Indeed, I would be in trouble with the Race Relations Board if this was the case."

## VAT 'not fair' on legal fees

By our own Reporter

Value-added tax should not be imposed on solicitors' bills in connection with the sale and purchase of houses, according to a memorandum from the Law Society to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Government is proposing that bills for many professional services should be subject to the tax, but the Law Society says it would be illogical to add it to conveyancing fees after the recent relief given in connection with stamp duty on the purchase of houses. "To add the tax would further increase the cost of buying a house," the society says.

It also suggests that VAT should not be added to bills for work done under the legal aid scheme as this is already subsidised by the taxpayer. No tax should be added to bills for probate work, the society argues, because members of a family who benefit under a will already have to pay Estate Duty.

"When tax is added to bills for marriage or family problems or in connection with people injured in accidents and who have had a legal claim as a result, the tax should be at a lower rate than that levied on business organisations," the memorandum says.

## Trading stamps protection

Supermarkets, shops, and garages which give trading stamps are to be prosecuted by the West Sussex county council if they do not display notices saying how many trading stamps customers are entitled to for goods bought, or if no trading stamps catalogue is available.

The Council has announced that it is authorising its consumer protection department to enforce the Trading Stamps Act, 1964, and the Advertisement (Hire Purchase) Act, 1967.

## M P pleads for boat control

Mrs. Renee Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton NE, is to call for legislation to control the use of high-speed powerboats off bathing beaches.

She said yesterday she is doing this following the death of a 13-year-old Wolverhampton girl who was struck by a powerboat while swimming in Cardigan Bay.

## OZ haircuts attacked

Three Labour MPs have attacked the cutting of the shoulder-length hair of the three OZ defendants who are in Wandsworth Prison awaiting sentence for offences under the Obscene Publications Act.

The MPs said the action was petty and would be interpreted by young people as a desire to humiliate the three men. The MPs are Mr. Arthur Davidson (Accrington), Mr. John Fraser (Norwood) and Mr. Stanley Clinton Davies (Hackney Central).

Their statement added that if the rules said hair had to be of a prescribed length for everyone in custody—even those held for a few days—then the rules might need revising.

## Friend of the jobless has a big task

By DEREK BROWN

Little more than a year ago, Joe Kenyon was an out of work Barnsley miner with a quaint idea about forming a trade union for the unemployed.

Lighthearted stories appeared in newspapers and on television: "Tell me, Mr. Kenyon, when will the union have its first strike?" All funny jokes.

Joe Kenyon is no longer a joke. How could he be, with more than 800,000 people on the dole? He has appeared on a BBC documentary on how to be unemployed with dignity, "New Society," written his own piece for "Tribune," and supplied countless reporters with harrowing and scandalous cases from his burgeoning files. His Claimant and Unemployed Workers' Union has grown to 70 branches, and although the TUC recently turned down a premature application for affiliation, at least three of the major established unions take the CUWU seriously enough to have forwarded resolutions from Joe Kenyon to the TUC conference next month.

Joe's public image, projected for mass consumption out of the television screen and from the printed page, is that of a barrackroom lawyer; a man who has taken the trouble to learn the rules and regulations of the employment exchange, and who uses his knowledge angrily against the system. On the one side of the dole counter, he is regarded as

a troublemaker and publicity seeker. To the other, more important, side, he is a crusader and often a lost hope.

Perhaps his greatest achievement has been to smash through the social barriers of unemployment, getting an equal response from well off liberal-minded sympathisers and from desperately hard-up potential members. Each new television appearance brings another surge of mail.

Last week, he had a letter from a Scottish Episcopalian minister, offering to organise a branch in Fife. Another envelope had the scrawled address: "Secretary, CUWU, Semi-detached house on housing estate within site of pithead, Barnsley, Yorks."

He gets a steady stream of personal visitors: mainly men and women desperate for help with benefit claims, but sometimes the callers are more exotic, like the Swedish man who called for an interview on Friday. Some pleas for help are bizarre, like the application for membership from a retired penguin, and one from a convicted murderer asking for help with his appeal. Oddly enough, he has never received an abusive or threatening letter.

The letters, even those from complete strangers, nearly always start "Dear Joe" instead of "Dear Mr. Kenyon." There is nothing formal about

the man. He gives his interview to the newspapers, at least — in frayed shirt and braces. His home, infested with friendly dogs and strewn with brass ornaments, is in the middle of a big, shabby council estate, and the garden is overgrown and matted.

He uses his surroundings to illustrate the plight of the non-working man: if the social security men see him digging the garden, he says, he will be reported for not making himself available for work. For, unlike most trade union leaders, Joe is literally in the same position as his members. He still signs on every week at the exchange, and his only income comes from the State.

In the early days he hitchhiked round the country to meet the men in the dole queues and organised branches. Now he uses buses and trains, but it is still a hectic life for a middle-aged man who lost his job through ill health. On one trip to Glasgow he collapsed; he had to return home and have three days' rest in bed.

He gets through an astonishing amount of work, replying personally to at least a dozen letters every day, answering telephone calls, visiting members and branches all over the country, and attending court appearances. He gives lectures to raise money to augment the trickle of donations from well-wishers.

Joe is proud of the amount of work he puts in for the union. He is glad to see reporters, he says, because it gives him a chance to sit down. He says this as he is scurrying about the house for a fresh file of letters or a cutting, or searching for his vast and hattered pipe. He looks through his latest letters all the time he is talking, chuckling over the funny ones, sad about the tragic.

Everything comes back to individual cases. Joe doesn't really see the point, one suspects, of talking in general terms about membership figures or statistics of any sort. He answers most questions by quoting a particular case.

Are there many cases of unemployed men being sent to prison because of debt? "Quite a lot," he answers. "You remember the story about the man who was sent down because he didn't pay the fines imposed on his two sons in juvenile court? Well, we got him out, which you reported, and since then we got him a new house in another area and 23 a week more in benefits and a new cooker and washing machine."

"He came round and offered me money, and I played bluddy hell with him, and told him never to do that again. Then he came round here again with a tobacco pouch full of tobacco. I played hell with him again, but I could see I'd hurt him, so I climbed down and took it."

## ADVICE TO WEIGHT WATCHERS

# Get slim—but stay healthy with the 7-day milk diet

### Here's a promise:

By this time next week, if you haven't cheated, the famous milk diet should have taken you down to a slimmer, fitter weight—up to 7 lbs short of your present poundage.

The milk diet works. Over the last ten years, it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim.

There's nothing extra to buy. The diet (reprinted below) consists only of selected items from your everyday grocery list.

You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and you should drink a pint of milk a day.

And remember, 7 days is by no means the limit. Once you've established yourself on the 7-day milk diet, you can return to it time and time again.

**Breakfast\***  
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
Tea or coffee with milk\*\*

**Midday Meal**  
Monday  
Clear soup  
Cold meat or cottage cheese  
Green salad  
Stewed fruit or half a grapefruit\*\*  
1 glass milk

Tuesday  
3 fish fingers  
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)  
1 glass milk

Wednesday  
Cold soup with cheese  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
with butter  
1 glass milk

Thursday  
1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette  
made with 2 eggs  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
with butter  
1 glass milk

Friday  
Sardines, salmon or prawns  
Cress salad or cucumber  
Apple or orange  
1 glass milk

Saturday  
Common  
Cress salad or braised celery  
or endive  
Plain yogurt or an apple  
1 glass milk

Sunday  
Roast beef or lamb  
1 small potato  
Brussels sprouts or cabbage  
Fresh fruit salad\*\*  
Real dairy cream

\*Every day for 7 days.  
\*\*You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

### Nightcap\*

1 glass milk, hot or cold

### Evening Meal

Monday  
Minced beef  
Brussels sprouts or cabbage  
Stewed fruit\*\* and/or plain yogurt

Tuesday  
Chicken casserole (no potatoes)  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
with butter  
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Wednesday  
Grilled liver or lean ham  
Spinach or cabbage  
Apple, pear or orange

Thursday  
Clear soup  
Grilled steak  
1 small potato  
Broccoli or cauliflower

Friday  
Baked fish or lamb chop  
French or runner beans  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
with butter  
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Saturday  
Poached halibut and egg  
1 starch-reduced crispbread  
with butter  
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Sunday  
Cold meat  
Peas, fresh or frozen  
1 small potato  
Apple or orange  
1 glass milk



Fill in your weight every day

TODAY

TOMORROW

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

DAY 7 (Feel better?)







# 10,000 jobs hit by shipyard workers' decision to strike

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Shipyard workers from the Swan Hunter group's five Tyneside yards yesterday ignored union advice and any warnings from the crisis on the Upper Clyde and decided to go on unofficial strike today. Their action threatens the future of the group, which lost £6 millions on shipbuilding last year and had an overall loss of nearly £2 millions for the second year running. The proposed strike is the group's fourth major industrial dispute this year. The management has said it has already lost £1 million worth of ship-repair work because of a four-month strike by fitters. The general workers, who include crane drivers and labourers who help skilled

## Airport has a friend...

The Government was urged yesterday to build a new airport in Yorkshire and not ignore the problems of the rest of the country because of its preoccupation with London's third airport.

Mr Brian Dixon, deputy county planning officer for the West Riding, says in the "Journal" of the Town and Country Planning Association: "There is a need for a major airport to be situated east of the Pennines." It was time to announce plans.

The West Riding had the ideal site because of the increasing awareness of the environment, and the need to site airports away from centres of population and near good transport.

A new airport should be built at Thorne Waste, at the head of the Humber estuary. It was away from densely populated areas, yet sufficiently near the industrialised towns of the North, and had excellent motorway and rail links. It covered 6,000 acres.

Noise would not be a problem, although 4.5 million people lived in the area and could be at the airport within 45 minutes. The airport would also be easily accessible from the North and Midlands.

## Prisons pay increase

By our own Reporter

Prison officers in England and Wales have been given a pay rise of 12.8 per cent. The increase, backdated to January 1, was agreed after talks between the Home Office and the Prison Officers' Association. It stems from pay rises already agreed for civil servants in other grades, the Home Office said yesterday. The new scale runs from £20.89 a week to £29.48.

## 'Commando' social help units

"Social commandos" — claimed to be the world's first — led by the Simon Community Trust chairman, Mr John Jennings, are on standby to go to any country where emergency help is needed for the poor, the socially inadequate, or down-and-outs.

The "commando" scheme was announced by the organisation's founder, Mr Antoo

Wallich-Clifford, at the second international conference of Simon Communities in Liverpool at the weekend. The Trust has already been asked to send "commando units" to India, South America, and Australia. Reports by the 10 Simon communities say that almost 5,000 homeless and socially inadequate people had been helped in the first six months of this year. People from the United

States, the Philippines, and South Africa are attending a two-day conference with representatives from Simon communities in London, Hastings, Canterbury, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick. Details of a project for homeless, and socially inadequate women, which has been started in Glasgow, were given by a community leader, Mr Jim Reilly.

## Why girls like skinheads

Two 14-year-old girls who attend a grammar school in the West Riding have described what it is like to be a girl member of a skinhead gang. Essays by them were published at the weekend in the county education committee's Schools Bulletin because they illustrate the great gap between the culture of teachers and the culture of many schoolchildren.

The bulletin prints the essays after a quotation from Basil Bernstein in "Education for Democracy" a Penguin publication: "If the culture of the teacher is to become part of the consciousness of the child, then the culture of the child must first be in the consciousness of the teacher."

Here is an extract from the essay of the first girl:

"Skinhead girls admire the way they boys treat them. They treat them as if they weren't there. They never include them in their conversation. You must do this yourself, and even introduce yourself to new friends."

"They have no manners, are cheeky and disrespectful, but the girls respect them for being this way. It is all part of the understanding that goes with being a skinhead, and being a true one."

"The older generation just does not understand that either their son or daughter belong to a cult. What is the big laugh in being ordinary, though? When I had long

hair I was nothing, and now I count myself as being just another outcast of society. Being a skinhead means really something to me, and I don't even try to think what sort of person I will be like when the skinhead cult dies. It has become a part of my life. I would even say it is my life. I look forward to the next agro (fight) or the next time we will be out all together and have a great time."

"If you are within their group, and have been accepted as one of them, they are great to you. That is the time when you finally learn what great people they are, and what fantastic personalities they have. Belong to them, and they will recognise you in the way you want to be recognised. They will go out of their way to help you as well."

"It will be hard to break away when the time finally does come. When this happens, I'm sure my feelings will be that a part, or even the whole, of me has died inside. You cannot express it."

And here is an extract from the essay of the second girl:

"All skinheads are big-headed. This I admire in a boy very much. He will make a small fight sound like a roar, and will show off all the time. If he thinks himself worse than he is, he is so good. Self-respect is the most important thing, and if

you haven't got it you may as well give up trying."

"Before a skinhead can carry a tool (offensive weapon) he must be able to fight with his fists. A tool is no good if someone can knock you out with one blow. The girls take as much part in the fighting as the boys, and will be ready to an 'Agro' any time."

"A lot of people say the skinhead is dying out. This isn't true. When it does go out and another cult comes in, I wonder what sort of people the ex-skins will be. We have a lot to learn when we finally stop thinking skinhead, how to conform and adjust ourselves to everyday life. How to once again become part of society and try to like instead of hate. There is a lot of bitterness among the skinheads, and this has to be overcome before any changes can be made. We must be understood and disliked with it. To overcome you must dislike and understand us. The skinhead hates to be liked..."

"It is like a growth inside you getting bigger and bigger until it controls your life, and just like cancer cannot be cured when it takes a hold, neither can the skinhead. It is a feeling deep inside that cannot be expressed on paper or in words. It is like a sixth sense, and I cannot live without it."

Michael Parkin

A TRAVEL BOOK for extremely lazy people was published at the weekend. It is called "The Traveller's Health Guide" and it amounts to 144 closely-printed pages of scintillatingly good reasons for staying at home.

You can do yourself a mischief before you even set off, says Dr Anthony Turner. If you have a goodbye party, you may feel fatigued and ill on the trip, so the thing to do is say goodbye to everybody two days before you set off.

The journey itself cannot be regarded as a health cure. Nowadays jet travel is extremely uncomfortable — up to a point. Aircraft fly above the bad weather, but on the other hand they fly so high that the pressurised system inside the cabin does not keep it at normal pressure, but at the pressure it would be

5,000 or 6,000 up a mountain. This, the cheerful Dr Turner is quick to point out, has no harmful effect. Ah! But it does mean that there may be "a slight distension of the gases of the intestines." For this reason, it is better to wear loose-fitting clothing. To prevent yourself getting over-distended, it is better to eat sparingly on the aircraft — which is unfortunate, as eating is one of the few ways of passing time.

The atmosphere in a modern aircraft is on the dry side — this is unfortunate, because travellers to hot countries must avoid dehydration, which can lead to dizziness, sickness, and cramp. To avoid these you should drink on the journey, but

on the other hand the drinks should not be fizzy, or you will get a hit of distension. Your feet are apt to get distended, too. This is because sitting still will cause some venous congestion, so that there will be "minimal" swelling of the feet and ankles. This, says the doctor breezily, may be just enough to make your shoes feel tight, so it is better to avoid elastic-sided shoes. You can loosen the laces of ordinary shoes.

Then there is the question of upsetting your body's time clock if you fly east-west or west-east. It upsets your pulse rate for several days, with the

added embarrassment that your bladder and bowels are apt to follow your own time clock, irrespective of the time where you happen to be.

A British Army medical research team found that paratroopers flown to Singapore passed water at their usual body-clock times, which was unfortunate as they happened to be in bed at the time the call to action came.

If and when you get there, there are hidden traps everywhere. That is, a high sun, hot, and in the tropics because the head is about 25 per cent of the body's sweating area. The real cure is to keep up your body fluids and

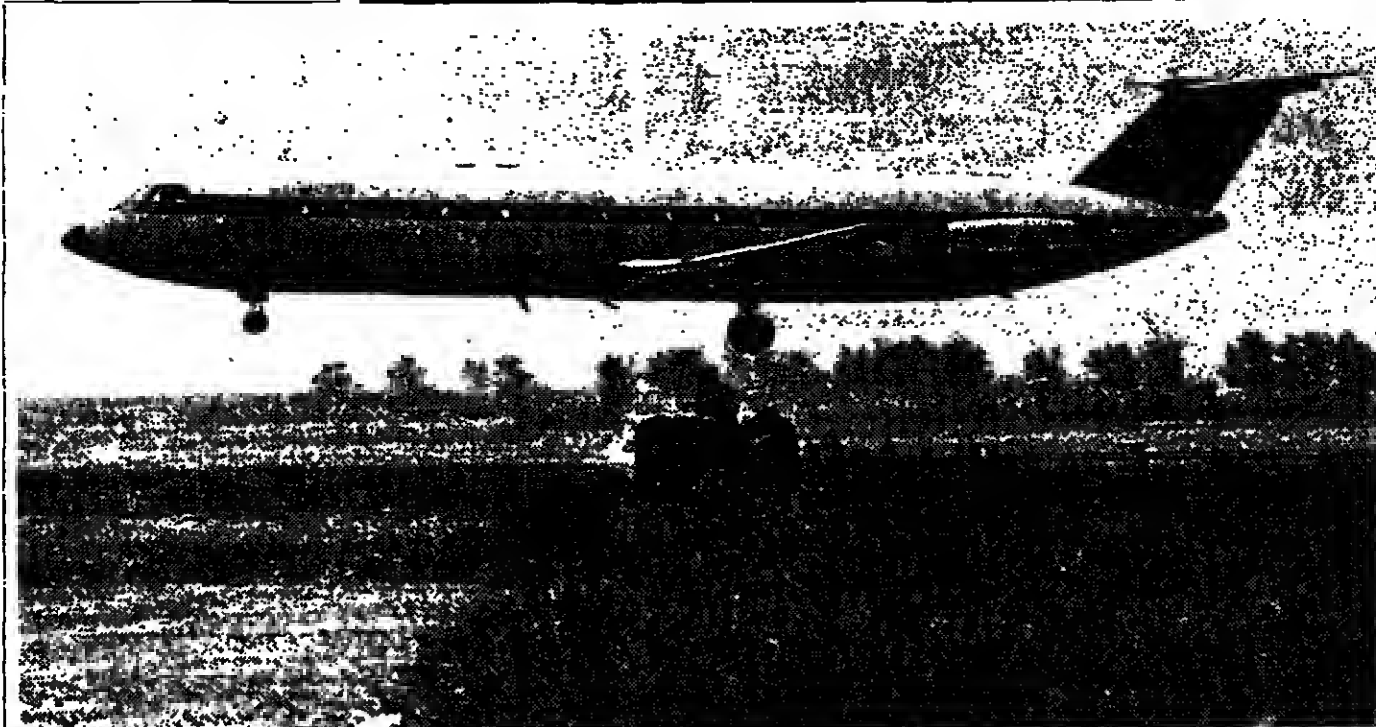
salts, which you do by drinking salted water. Nylon and terylene clothes are out, too, because they will keep you in a pool of your own sweat.

Such are some of the elementary perils of being rash enough to put your foot outside your back garden. The food can produce far greater complications. If you eat rare steaks in the Middle or Far East or in Africa, you are asking for tapeworm (exact description appended). There are also snake worms, hook worms, and the disease called hiliaria, caused by parasites which may penetrate your skin while you are swimming.

"The Traveller's Health Guide," by Dr Anthony C. Turner, Tom Stacey, 75p.

# Travel and be damned

By Dennis Barker



Keeping the grass short as planes take off at Heathrow Airport-London

## Paddling into history

A CAMPAIGN to preserve the Waverley (693 tons), said to be the last sea-going paddle steamer in Britain and the oldest in Europe has been started by the Paddle Steamer Preservation Society. The vessel is owned by the State-owned Caledonian Steam Packet Co., and operates in the Kyles of Bute and lochs of Western Scotland.

The society said yesterday that the Waverley's historical importance is on a par with the Great Britain, which was recently brought back from the Falkland Islands. With the support of local hoteliers and tourist organisations it could be reconditioned and refitted in time for the Clyde Fair International in 1972. As a tourist attraction it would pay its way. The Waverley, built in 1946, succeeded a paddler of the same name built in 1899 which was sunk evading troops from Don-

## The choice: reservoir or beautiful valley

By our own Reporter

The village of Kielder in North Northumberland, which has already given its name to what is said to be the largest man-made forest in Europe, will soon be the centre of a dispute over a plan to create a reservoir bigger than Ulswater.

The proposed Kielder reservoir would cover 2,800 acres and supply 125 million gallons of water a day to Teesside, Wearside, and Tyneside.

The Northumbrian River Authority has estimated that the cost of aqueducts and tunnels to take water from the North Tyne to the Wear and the Tees would be £18 millions at 1969 prices. The cost of the reservoir itself has been estimated at about £9 millions.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, is considering 120 objections to the scheme, and because of the size of the proposed reservoir and its implications for the North Tyne Valley, he will almost certainly decide to hold a public inquiry in the late autumn.

The Northumbrian River Authority claims that the Kielder proposals are the only way to ensure an adequate water supply for the North-east until the end of this century. Following a recent amendment to the Water Resources Act, major projects like the Kielder reservoir can now be authorised by ministerial order instead of by separate Act of Parliament. The River Authority applied to the Secretary of State for an order two months ago.

### Simple issue

Objectors include Northumbrian and Durham county councils, local amenity organisations, local councils, and private individuals.

The issue is simply one of water versus a beautiful valley and 200 of its inhabitants. Because of the size of the scheme and its possibilities as an important tourist attraction, the character of the valley could be completely changed. An area where there are more trees and grouse than humans could become a major centre for water sports and for tourism.

Mr Bill Butler, president of the Northumbrian and Durham Travel Association, believes the reservoir could be a national tourist attraction, bringing in visitors on the same scale as Aviemore, the Scottish national recreation centre. "In providing accommodation and other facilities needed to cater for tourists, a lot of employ-

ment would be created," he says. "The North Tyne Valley is already a man-made landscape, a man-made lake blended with it will provide a considerable base for development."

The reservoir would snake along the North Tyne Valley for nine miles between Kielder and Falside. Less than a thousand people live in and around these two remote villages and about two hundred people would need to be rehoused.

The River Authority argues that one virtue of the plan is the comparatively small number of people who would have to be moved, and that many might be rehoused by the Forest Commission, which owns most of the land affected by the project. The majority of the people to be rehoused work for the Forest Commission and only one farm affected by the plans is privately owned.

### Disagrees

Sir Rupert Speir, former MP for Hexham and chairman of the North Tyne Preservation Society, one of the objectors, strongly disagrees with this view on rehousing. He said yesterday that the society wanted several reservoirs to give a phased provision of water for the North-east instead of one huge reservoir. He claimed that several alternative sites proposed by the society would mean that very few people would have to be rehoused and said that the 200 people to be evicted in the Kielder area would not get fair compensation under the present law.

Mr Brian Long, who lives three miles from Kielder village and works for the

Forestry Commission as well as running a workshop selling pottery and wood carvings, said he felt the beauty of the valley would be completely lost.

"The scale of the hills would be changed if they have up to 100 feet under water," he said. "The water would make the hills look flatter and much less attractive. In addition, we have many different sorts of natural habitat in this area. None of them is outstanding on its own but, taken together, they are particularly valuable."

### No guarantees

Northumberland county council has objected to the scheme because it has no guarantees at present either from the Government or from the River Authority about how the cost of new roads to the reservoir would be shared.

A spokesman for the council said: "We do not think that water users in Northumberland should have to pay for roads to what could become a national amenity. We also do not think it is right for water users in Northumberland to pay for pipes and aqueducts to take water to Teesside and Wearside."

The authority has also objected because it claims that the information given by the River Authority about landscaping and rehousing is not sufficient. These points are also the concern of the Northumbrian Rural Community Council. Mr David Easton, the deputy secretary, said yesterday: "We do not feel that the benefits to the local population from the reservoir will be very great. We feel that the services for the remaining population could be even worse than they are now."

## How to protect wild plants from people...

A "code of conduct" has been drawn up by the Botanical Society of the British Isles to conserve wild plants.

More than 100,000 copies of the code have been prepared for distribution to teachers, children, and Women's Institutes.

The code calls for the discouragement of the uprooting of wild plants; the use of seeds or cuttings sparingly if living plants are needed for cultivation; the avoidance of damage to the habitat of wild plants by unwittingly treading down the soil; and the safeguarding of growing plants while photographs are being taken.

On rare plants, the society urges discretion in telling others about their location, and cautions against treading down a path which would indicate the presence of a rarity.

## Scarred 'Let the land blooms time'

By TOM SHARRATT

Knockaloe Farm has a problem from the past. Half a century ago it was an internment camp during the First World War, and the damage done to the land then still persists today, in spite of extensive reclamation work after the farm had been bought by the Isle of Man Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1923 for use as an experimental farm.

Knockaloe covers 346 acres on the island's west coast. Here and there across its fields stretch bare patches where crops grow stunted if at all — patches which probably mark where the 23,000 internees dumped the ashes from their stoves. Mr John Bregazzi, the farm's agricultural adviser, believes. Serious soil irregularities like this hinder field experiments at Knockaloe, but experiments continue.

Mr Bregazzi speaks with enthusiasm of the farm's efforts to combat mildew in cereals. In this experiment two chemicals have been used as a seed dressing and spray, the other as a spray only — on separate test areas of barley. The final effects of the treatment will not be known until the barley is harvested and studied later this summer, but results so far are encouraging and Mr Bregazzi is optimistic.

Long-stemmed cereals are all too easily flattened by wind and rain, and the farm is using another chemical spray to shorten and strengthen the straw of winter wheat. Mr John Harris, an assistant agricultural adviser, points out that this is essential if winter wheat is to extend its acreage in the Isle of Man. The tests have lopped several inches off average stem length.

Weed control in vegetable crops is also being studied at Knockaloe, and close to a hundred varieties of potato are grown for observation. Over the past five years Mr Bregazzi's team has been experimenting with potato breeding, to produce seedlings by rigorous selection.

Knockaloe has cattle, sheep, and pigs. At present pedigree herds of Herefords and British Friesians are kept, besides other cattle.

The aim of the Herefords — first registered in 1960 — is chiefly to produce bulls for sale to improve livestock on the Isle of Man. The Friesians replaced the original Dairy Shorthorn herd in 1964, but milk production at Knockaloe is being discontinued and the Friesians are to be sold next week.

There are two flocks of sheep, Scottish, half-bred and pedigree Suffolk, and a herd of 38 pigs. The farm also houses the board's artificial insemination centre.

Two big red balloons bobbing above the vegetable crops make up Knockaloe's most obvious experiment — the scarecrows of the 1970s. Do they work? "We're quite pleased with them," says Mr Bregazzi. "Some of the local pigeons have got used to them but they keep the visitors away."

The Romantic Novelists' Association bases its campaign on the belief that millions of women are not the young, middle-aged and elderly — liked to read romantic fiction. Where such fiction was stocked in libraries, women would snatch books from the returned bookshelf.

Public houses should be allowed to open up to 14 hours a day, the British Tourist Board says in its evidence to the committee which is reviewing the licensing law for England and Wales. Licences should be allowed considerable discretion on which hours they open.

The Board adds that abolition of existing licensing laws would be "the most obvious among changes designed to make the lot of the traveller more pleasurable." But it says its evidence is related strictly to the needs of tourists.

The Board sees it as no part of its duty to promote an image as a drinking nation to attract drinkers from the Continent. It says: "We have no real evidence that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks (in farm, agricultural, and leisure way areas) is in any way detrimental to tourist activities."

At the same time, it joins the number of groups which are admitting that the heavy paternalism of the licensing laws is irrelevant. It says: "We take the view that the emphasis should be shifted from official restrictions against possible abuses, applied on a discretionary basis, to vigorous enforcement of more liberal provisions."

In June the Association of Municipal Corporations recommended that pubs should be free to open between 9 a.m. and 2 a.m. with licences deciding their own hours.

## Call for more romance

By our own Reporter

The happy ending is still a few chapters away in the campaign by the Romantic Novelists' Association to persuade public libraries to stock romantic fiction. Mr Nancie Sawyer, of Midhurst, Sussex, the association's press officer, said yesterday that one library committee was considering their complaint, and the librarian of her own area agreed to discuss the problem with her. But for the rest, there still remained a strong prejudice against romantic fiction in southern England.

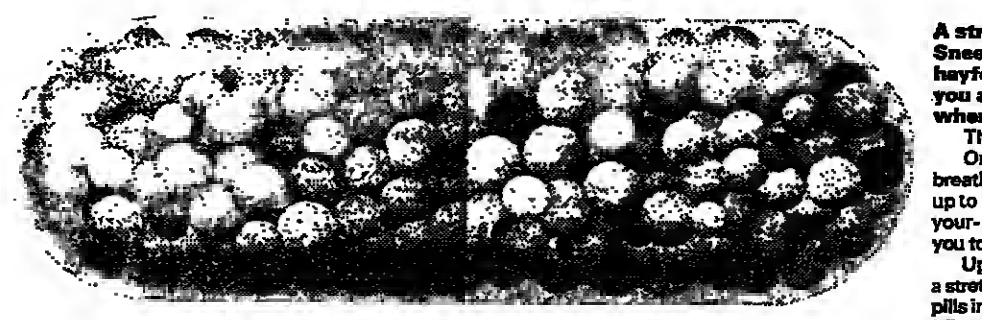
A survey carried out by members in the association showed that romantic novels seemed to be fairly readily available in northern and Scottish libraries. Some libraries seemed to think that romances were frivolous. The word "trashy" had even been mentioned, said Mrs Sawyer, and some romances were as well written as many crime stories and "Wild West" novels to be found on library shelves.

Was it she wondered, yet another aspect of the romantic decision for feminine taste? And where the librarian was not a man did the woman librarian refuse to stock romances because, as a professional woman, she herself did not read such fiction.

The Romantic Novelists' Association bases its campaign on the belief that millions of women are not the young, middle-aged and elderly — liked to read romantic fiction. Where such fiction was stocked in libraries, women would snatch books from the returned bookshelf.

## More join Scouts

The Scout Association reports a 16,824 increase in membership, three years after discarding its old uniforms. The 1971 census shows increases in all sections — Cubs, Scouts, Venture Scouts, and adult leaders — making a total strength of 556,164.



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records

## ANATOMY OF MUSIC

Edward Greenfield: classical

AFTER ALL the knocking Ken Russell has had over the past week or so, it is good to welcome his first recording project. In the first of the "Ken Russell Series" on the Unicorn label he has sponsored a prompt recording of one of the most individual new works from a British composer in years, Peter Maxwell Davies' "Vesali Ikonos" (Unicorn RRS 307). The record amply confirms what I felt at the first performance at the Queen Elizabeth Hall that this is the strangest of cello concertos: the quality of communicating deeply, even when the composer is being perversely obscure.

In other words any critic would be foolish to say he "understands" "Vesali Ikonos" in the way he understands a Beethoven Quartet, but within most new music that proves to be testing the emotional landmarks are there. Davies has the great quality of presenting strikingly memorable visions and ideas as unforgettable as his portrait of George III in his "Song for a Mad King". He started from a series of agonising anatomical drawings by Vesalius (date 1543), relating them to the Stations of the Cross. He conceived a ballet for a solo dancer, but movement starting from the appropriate Vesalius pose. Against this he placed the cello in a continuous virtuosic and reflecting on the dancer's movements. "It had to be the cello, because that instrument with its taut strings and shape suggested one of those anatomical torsos stretched out in the Vesalius illustrations."

As I had hoped, the music stands up on its own even away from the dancer's presentation of the Crucifixion story. The only trouble is that with-out visual help the structure of the music will be less clear to most listeners. The landmarks are plain enough, culminating in a forthrightly shocking resurrection to the music of a for-tro, and a final, not Christ Himself, the survivor. Davies' own notes — the same as in the concert programme — cover one or two of the fourteen stations in admirable detail, but for the most part present gloriously baffling statements ripe for Proust's Corner. Heaven preserve us from composers who try to explain their music. Jennifer Ward-Clarke is the passionately committed cello soloist, accompanied by the Fires of London in full blaze.

It is a good test of new music: whether it survives translation to the gramophone, and in an idiom far less strident than Davies' Nicholas Maw has had similarly consistent success on record. The latest of the large-scale works from Norman Del Mar and the English Chamber Orchestra comes two sumptuously warm-hearted works for large chamber groups — the Sinfonia and the Sonata for strings and two horns. Like Davies, Maw is most successful when spreading his ideas on a large canvas. There is nothing skimpy about the arguments and material here and through everything a joy in their sound.

A composer of the same generation, if obviously not of the same originality, is the pianist John Ogdon. His Piano Concerto is a flamboyant romantic piece, confidently planned and with rich colourful writing for the orchestra. I wish all composers were as uninhibited. There are echoes of Soviet music, which makes the coupling of Shostakovich's Second Piano Concerto — one of the most vivid of modern concertos, here superbly played — very apt. (HMV ASD 2709.)

## MILES BEHIND

Sam Peters: jazz

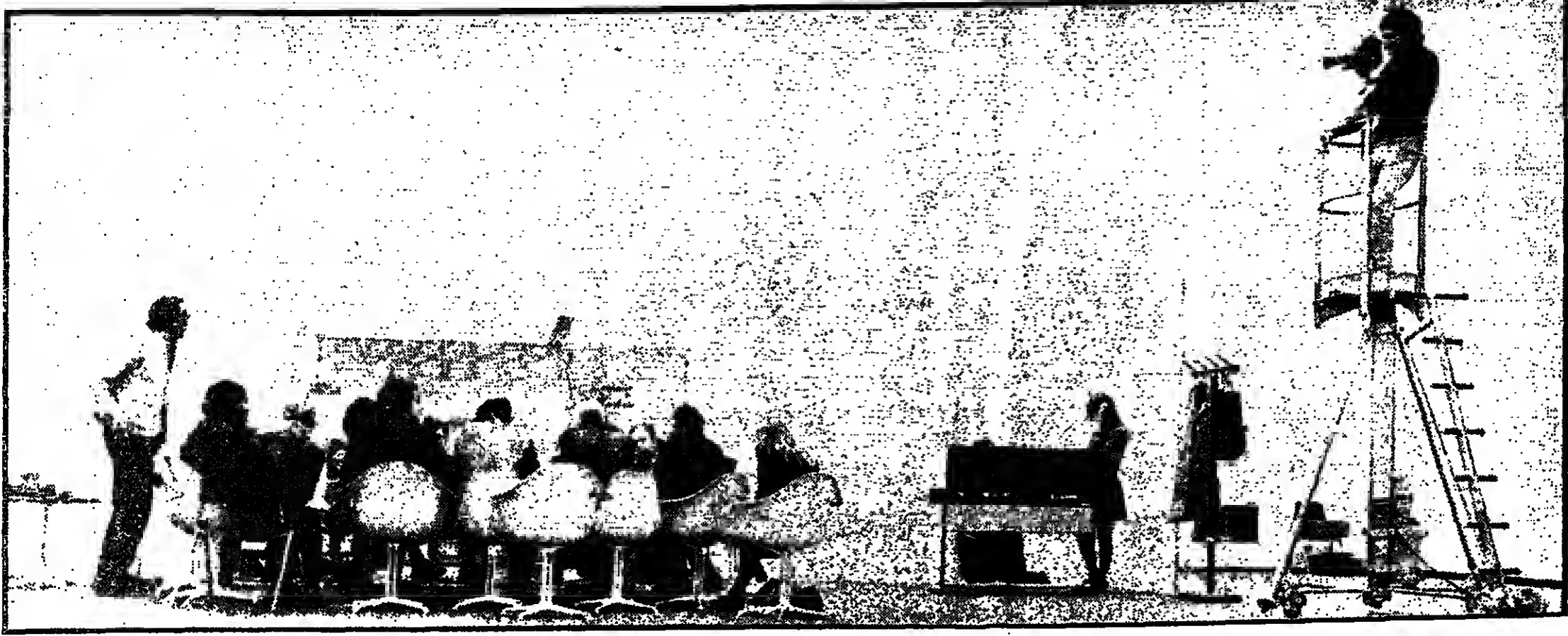
TOO MUCH HAS been made of rock's revitalising influence on jazz. The wholehearted espousal of jazz-rock has invigorated those drummers who were about to mark time in 4/4. But from the late fifties, Elvin Jones behind John Coltrane's rhythmic experiments, and percussionists with Ornette Coleman groups and Bill Evans trios, have not needed a prod from pop music to avoid complacency.

Frontline jazz musicians have taken to the hybrid idiom because the native harmonies and ostinato bass patterns of rock happened to coincide with a jazz trend which reduced the emphasis on chords and put the emphasis on rhythmic melody and pedal points. Herbie Hancock's "Fat Albert Rotunda" album, among others, showed how happily avant garde soloists could lean on rock patterns.

Not surprisingly, when you study his recorded history, Miles Davis has always embraced rock. Alternate takes on Charlie Parker's "Surrealistic Pictorial" show the difference of approach between Davis and his mentor. The alto saxist was a fluent and instinctive improviser who could find his way through any harmonic maze; the trumpeter liked to stretch melodic phrases over the chord changes. Parker had a new idea for every take; the younger man used new ways to make the phrase he first thought of.

Davis' first live double album, recorded in San Francisco in the late fifties, stamped him as repetitive in extended solos, weak in ideas strong in tone. Later collaborations with arranger Gil Evans, notably of "Miles Ahead" and "Porgy and Bess", provided a cushion of sound on which his fragmented solos thrived. He uses electric rock settings to a similar end. On the latest release, "Miles Davis Quintet 1969-70", he blows hot and cold over a welter of sound from guitars, keyboards, bass guitar and percussion. There are only two tracks on the LP and neither has form or dynamics. Continually on the verge of self-parody, Davis grows tedious.

Plantist Herbie Mann blows in the same field for much of Memphis Two Step (Atlantic 2600 121 Super). He avoids monotony on the lively title tune, a 12-bar blues in country style. And Eddie Harris, a tenor saxist who lives in the higher register of his instrument, is also an expert at his low-key rock-rhythm section on "Free Speech" (Atlantic 2600 121 Super). His nonstop sound patterns are free numbers. "Pentology" and the composition which gave the LP a name suggest he would be worth listening to in more uncompromising settings.



## Artists on the shop floor

John Latham first became known for Skoob — piles of burning books: destructive art by a man who has now found a new way of using the artist as a catalyst in working situations — in the factory, in the laboratory, in the office. He and his wife founded the Artists Placement Group and groups of young artists have gone into industry not to create works of art but to question the basis of everyday working life. Naseem Khan reports

above: artists meet businessmen at Düsseldorf

ARTISTS ARE a troublesome and inconvenient commodity in our society, hard to place and disconcerting to cope with. And if the term "artist" in residence at a university has a slight air of the circus animal, then artists in industry seem yet another absurd juxtaposition.

There have been contacts between the two areas: industrial materials like plastics find their way regularly to art schools, firms like Stuyvesant sponsor awards and scholarships in a medical-like manner, EAT (Experiments in Art and Technology) has evolved a system for bringing artists and engineers together on specific projects for which the artists lack the basic technological know-how. But these are all short-term relationships: and the giver and receiver maintain their distance.

All of them are — lock, stock and barrel — relationships that the Artists Placement Group (APG) rejects. APG is both ambitious and visionary. Its concern is for broader — a creative involvement between art and industry, ("industry" being any commercial venture from Shell to Weekend Television or whatever). Its hope is to draw the artist out of his traditional isolation and place him, as an active and respected force, in the centre of twentieth-century technology.

It functions in a sense as a marriage agency. What it does is to match up, carefully, individual artists with specific industries. At present it has arranged 11 or so marriages. Among them are Stuart Brisley at Hill, Andrew Dipper and Ian Breakwell on an Esso tanker, Leonard Heston at ICI, Garth Evans at the British Steel Corporation. And, as in the best marriages, both sides go into the arrangement expecting no concrete benefit. "It is understood," says the APG contract firmly, "that the artist is not committed to devising any work of art, product or idea" if any does result, then it is a byproduct; what is important is the relationship itself. Put in terms of a hypothetical businessman, the proposal is staggering. For what it comes down to, "We'd like you to give a completely free hand to this artist. He probably won't produce anything, though we hope he will change your status quo. Oh, and we'd also like you to pay him £2,000 a year plus materials and full facilities. It makes refreshing nonsense of all the usual concepts of hire and service, and of artist and industry to boot."

And if that had been APG's only achievement, it would have been enough. But APG also has a 20-year plan.

The idea was first formulated in 1966 by John and Barbara Latham. For a while work on it amounted to questioning, research, discovery, and discussion. Barbara was given a regular day's teaching at St Martin's College, where she explored students' own ideas of their future role in society. At the same time she began hesitantly contacting industrialists and sounding reactions. The Arts Council responded with similar tentativeness by giving them £60 to print a publicity brochure. By 1968 they were ready to stage a symposium at the Mermaid Theatre sponsored by the Lord Mayor of London and attended by a generous sprinkling of industrialists and art establishmentarians.

"Our biggest blockage right at the beginning," Barbara said, "was the idea of patronage. There was the firm idea that art needed supporting, that it was a luxury, that the paintings and the objects should be bought, but none that the man himself had anything to give, or that it should be a mutual benefit rather than a one-sided thing."

The problem was, and still is, one of linguistics. "The term 'artist' John said, 'tends to refer to people who made pictures or made sculptures or in any case did something which was a result of their specifically not being related to the social situation. But artists have an activity that has to be acknowledged as having some consequence'."

In the past five years they've managed to gain some acceptance of that fact. Interested firms slowly increase: their Arts Council grant is now £3,000 (though still too little for their needs). Recently the Kunsthal in Düsseldorf invited them over to stage a three-day exhibition at which they met German businessmen. In December they will be holding an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.

It's difficult to pin down results of the APG programme — and certainly an exercise disapproved of by the Lathams. "What kind of civilisation has ever derived from this kind of priority for the useful or the product?" asked John with strict purism. Leonard Heston also saw the contact as "a kind of cumulative thing which doesn't always in the end to have yield a profit, unlike the pro-

duct. It's purely to enlarge the scope of living within those rather rigid systems. And it can take so many shapes and forms anyhow." In his case scientists with whom he was working at ICI became deeply involved in his explorations of colour and came up with counter-suggestions. One of them constructed his own model to illustrate his arguments, with a delight and nostalgia that, said Leonard, was obviously a rare experience.

This is the ideal situation, to arouse any reaction that makes people define themselves as individuals rather than work-units. The artist in such a situation is a catalyst. He represents a foreign attitude, he's a determined non-specialist in a world of fragmented responsibilities, and in the same way that the introduction of even the smallest extra element into an equation alters the result, so APG believes the presence of an artist must change the status quo.

Stuart Brisley's personal brief at Hill was to become involved with workers at shop floor level, which he chose as "the most extreme area." Among other things he painted the machines according to the men's suggestions, less as a work of art than as a

device for stirring up ideas of being able to influence their surroundings. He also noticed that information boards only existed in managerial areas and started them in the shops for people to put up the information which they considered important. What will come out of his time there, which has just ended, he is loth to say. He is not sure how much he has accomplished for the workers but feels he himself has learnt a lot.

"One looks around," John Latham says carefully, "for ways and means to point up the assumptions behind the whole outfit that people spend nearly all of their lives committed to by a series of rules. If you get back far enough and look at your situation, you will see what it is actually about. Whereas if you live on the surface you will never actually see it. You'll only see the little bits and pieces that surround you. And everyone at the moment is listening to the people on the ground with them, and waiting to hear from somebody who's just a bit off it."

The firms involved also avoid discussing concrete results. For Hill, their association with APG is "in some small way an attempt to bridge the gap between the artist and the society we live in." The British Steel Corporation representative feels that "a lot can be done by (the artist) just being himself. If he manages to strike up some kind of working relationship in a particular place with the work people this could be very fruitful. I think that any way in which industry can make a bridge between two groups of people who at the moment really speak completely different languages is valuable."

Naturally the APG scheme is open to criticism, particularly a Left-wing view that would see it as assuaging situations but leaving basic causes of discontent untouched. Yes, said John Latham, serenely, he does remember having a conversation with Gustav Metzger about it at the time of the Destruction in Art Symposium, "and he at the time was very disagreeable about what I was suggesting — this legal and accepted treaty between artists and industry." But the attitude leaves him largely unscathed: "Left wing" and "Right wing" he sees as mere stratified habits of thought that have little to do with change. The system is not to be changed by smashing it.

## review

ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

## Tippett opera

EACH OF Sir Michael Tippett's operas has a short scherzo-like act that brings us to the crux of the drama: a confrontation of inner and outer realities. In the case of "King Priam" we move from the external aggression of the Trojan War to the tent of sulking, introspective Achilles, whose partial rediscovery of his manhood here fatally diverts the course of the battle. With "The Knot Garden" we find a similar point of rest midway through the second act, where the maze of colliding personalities comes to a halt, and our attention is focused on Dov and Thea, the characters most absorbed in dreams and fantasy.

The second act of "The Midsummer Marriage" is more elaborate formally,

but its lucidity and immediacy of appeal are never in doubt. It adapts well to the concert hall, so it was good to hear it again at Saturday's Prom at the Royal Albert Hall (also broadcast on Radio 3) — especially as the performers were almost exactly those to be heard in Covent Garden's complete performance of the work, transferred from the stage to disc by Philips, an album now selling astonishingly well in the United States as well as in this country.

The central ballet, of course, is the chief hallmark of this act of the opera, involving the protagonist-lovers, Mark and Jennifer, symbolically in the action, though they are not present on stage. Even in the fifties, when this, Tippett's first opera, was nearly buried beneath controversy, its "ritual dances" of the four seasons and four elements, each dance a symbolic, sexual trance sequence throughout which the female hunts the male, were recognised as being amongst his most brilliant and idiosyncratic creations. Furthermore, the magical enchantment of the music lifts us to a higher plane than the mundane dialogue between the other lovers, Jack and Bella. They become our links with the inner world of consciousness portrayed in the ballet.

Stuart Burrows, as Jack, sang with customary conviction, and the radiant voiced Sheila Armstrong stepped into Bella's shoes as if they were always meant for her. The Royal Opera House Chorus — whose unaccompanied matrix, gallican contribution frames the act — ought to have been placed more in the

distance to give the required off-stage effect. In the playing of the Covent Garden Orchestra under Colin Davis, there was a mixture of cool delicacy and thrust that bespoke total commitment to the work.

Tippett's second act procedures to some extent follow the example of Wagner in "Die Meistersinger" and "Parsifal," and it was apt that some extracts from the former work should be included in this concert — especially the prelude to act three, which has comparable breadth of vision and richness of texture. Schubert's Fifth Symphony and Mozart's clarinet concerto (with Gertrude de Peyer as soloist) were effective in contrast to so much romantic midsummer magic.

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## The Guardians

REVIEWING IS, of necessity, mostly a first-night affair, snatching at the one-off play, documentary and the like as they whisk into oblivion (well, until next summer holidays) and fitting the first nights of new series therefore into the same pattern. But television programmes, like stage performances, can

and even should change with time, and so can one's view of them. So it seems worth, just for a change, offering a mid-term report on a couple of the Saturday-night regulars now they have found their stride.

"The Guardians," London Weekend's not-too-futuristic political adventure, has reached episode four of thirteen. The opening one I found strong on action and production values, good on straight tension-building entertainment, but with seeds of doubt on the possibility of maintaining the cogency of its political thinking in such a context. The emphasis has now changed. This episode, the second by John Bowen, hinged us in the closing seconds to the assassination of the Home Secretary, skewered by a smiling subversive at the grand opening of a new prison. But up to then, like last week's, was very much a talk-in. Development of character and narrative are now tersely done, and highly allusive.

This, of course, is in principle one of the great advantages of the series — one thinks of the confidence of some of the "Softly, Softly" and "Power Game" writers with years of character-growth to build on. But I rather suspect that the day would come — that there were a series that is over-ambitious. I can't help thinking that a lot of viewers not having my advantage of a quick advance run-down on the general development will be having a tough time sorting out the characters and relationships. And if you are worrying about

the story, will you take in the twists — however neatly done — of the philosophy of government? The proof of the pudding, I suppose, will be in the rating.

A quick flip to BBC1 and you catch Michael Parkinson chatting on. Here, there has been one prompt development from the format he started with: the pop group went, leaving just Marian Montgomery's smoky song — spot as relief from the talk. It seems to me the right balance. A bit of a breather is quite welcome in fifty minutes' matter, but too fractured the continuity. I still feel Parkinson has not quite cracked the problems of this sort of show, but he does seem to have a better chance than most. The talk is relaxed but concerned; he does seem interested in what is being said, and Saturday's talk between, in the end, Denis Norden, Kenneth Tynan, and Rod Steiger got running well enough to be allowed a slight over-run.

Even so, considering the time for preparation I think we can expect more. It is really not good enough for Parkinson to bring on Tynan to talk about permissiveness in the aftermath of the "Oz" trial and for the first birthday of "Oh! Calcutta!" without having seen his show. And in the light of the references to pre-show drinks, it seems a bit of a waste to lead Steiger in with some pretty desultory show-biz chat about his career: the benefits of warm-ups could be to plunge us, the viewers, right into the middle of the man's mind in full flight. Still "Parkinson" seems to be moving in the right direction.

## DAUMIER'S UNDERSTATEMENT OF OUTRAGE Brian Petrie reviews the Paris Commune exhibition at the V &amp; A

"L'EMPIRE c'est la paix," promised Napoleon III. One of the most effective political comments in the Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibition of caricatures is Daumier's, where the Emperor's words stand as caption to a forcefully composed lithograph depicting the smoking ruins of a bombarded town. Daumier was one of the few draughtsmen working at the time who realised that the most effective way of treating the monstrous events of 1870-71 in France was understatement.

France indeed lacked a large body of experienced political caricaturists, there having been little scope for the practice of their art before the relaxation of the press laws in 1868. Daumier, who had already been active at the time of the 1830 revolution, had the advantage not only of a unique talent, but also of a wealth of experience denied to men who had grown up under the censorship of the Second Empire. Apart from Daumier, "Cham" and "Gill" few were able to maintain a consistently high standard of work. Yet — as Susan Lambert points out in the elegantly produced booklet the museum has issued to accompany the exhibition — 140 new newspapers

appeared after the 1868 liberalisation, and a further 70 new publications were issued during the seven-week existence of the Commune. Most of these were short-lived enough.

Both the Republican Government of National Defence, which succeeded the Empire, and the Commune were guilty of contradicting their expressed policies on press freedom by the suppression of numerous publications, though it is also true that the creators of "ce vomissement de caricatures," as one of the clerical party expressed it, risked losing their new freedom by over-reaching themselves. The demand for information and for comment was such that a great deal of inferior and opportunistic work appeared, and the numerous lithographic workshops of Paris sought the greatest advantage from the situation.

None of which detracts from the exceptional historic interest of the material exhibited. The extremes of political partisanship, the circumstances of life in Paris under siege, the activities and attitude of the Prussians, the continuing optimism of the French in spite of a series of shattering defeats

are all reflected in these prints, which make Tenniel's bland personifications of the warring nations (for "Punch") appear, by contrast, terrifyingly smug. But even the French work does not provide one with more than a relatively superficial sense of the emotions, the political passions and the squalid realities of Parisian life at that time.

Unlike the visual propaganda of later wars and revolutions, that of the French in 1870 still relied almost exclusively on a witty concept as the vehicle for its message. One has to reconstruct the emotional realities behind this clever use of imagery and the caricaturist's desire to entertain. "Castigat ridendo mores" seems an inadequate principle when the commentator is confronted with events of this kind. In fact it is not possible to capture the atmosphere of French life at that time merely from this evidence. Most of the data is indicated in this well-selected exhibition, but the caricaturist's mode of humorous detachment transfers everything to a too exclusively intellectual plane.

Daumier's marvellous "Ceci a tué cela," where the affirmatives hovering

over a Parisian ballot-box (indicating the city's wish to continue the war) are contrasted with a corpse-strewn plain, is one of the very few items in this exhibition where the graphic style contributes as much to the impact of the lithograph as does the concept. For once, in fact, the concept is truly embodied, and the tragedy is conveyed with superb directness.

Among the major protagonists, Gambetta's pop-eyed radicalism was treated for the most part with respect. He is compared to the graphic style of the pusillanimous Favre, who recognised the inevitability of an armistice. Thiers, wreathed in smiles, was a frequent victim of the predominantly left-wing caricaturists. Photographs of many of the leading personalities are included in the exhibition, and it can be seen how draughtsmen took advantage, in Thiers's case, of a phiz apt to the expression of suave hypocrisy.

The star of the show is undoubtedly the ill-fated Emperor himself. Napoleon III had declared war with a proclamation which equated international politics with a duellist's code. ("National honour, violently provoked, rises up as an irresistible force, takes

precedence over all other interests and assumes sole governance of the nation and its destinies.") After his surrender to the Prussians he bore the brunt of the most malicious, the most scurrilous of the caricatures, at a time when he was incapable of defending his own honour as the nation's. Not only did Napoleon suffer from piles (he was attributed as a personal emblem, an emblem, not only did he have the reputation of a cuckold — both gratuitous bonuses from the caricaturists' point of view — but as the nephew of the great Bonaparte, the leader of a disastrous campaign, the loser of a throne, he became the scapegoat of the French nation, the victim of French humiliation. To him could be attributed the whole debacle: this attitude is crystallised in a caricature where the breathless piteux, crowned with ironic laurel, is gripped by a pair of long and dropped across the Rhine. "Joli cadeau fait à la Prusse!"

("The Franco-Prussian war and the Commune in caricature 1870-71" at the Victoria and Albert Museum until October 10).

هكذا من النجمل







## The Upper Clyde commune

The workers at John Brown's are trying to keep their shipyard alive, in spite of its bankruptcy. What they are doing is brave, but it has only the slenderest chance of success. Unless they can build ships more quickly, cheaply, and profitably than before — and persuade banks, steel-makers, shipowners, and the Government to take them seriously — then their experiment will fail. At heart they must know this. What they are doing, in truth, is no more than a political demonstration and an attempt to keep their spirits up. After the cruel history of Clydeside in the depression years, they deserve every sympathy. But most of them would much prefer security in their jobs.

In passing, it should be said that 99 per cent of the shipyard men must be disgusted by the bombing of Mr John Davies's home. However much they detest his policies, they will recognise that this kind of protest is counter-productive. Whether the Angry Brigade's work or not, it is a crazy act and will bring benefit to nobody. Even the American experience suggests that bombers, in the end, neither win support nor generate the confrontations that they seek.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, in today's Commons debate on the Clyde, would do well to look ahead in practical terms. He had talked the takeover of the Clydebank yard as "historic," but he must know as well as anyone that it can be only short-lived. The previous company, Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, died after less than three years because of an acute cash crisis. What could save a worker-controlled company from the same fate, even if legal means to launch it could be found? Admittedly the old company was saddled with an unbearable burden from the beginning — including, if the Advisory Group's figures are to be believed, losses on previous contracts of £12 millions (instead of £3.5 millions) and losses on new contracts which came to £9.8 millions, instead of £4.8 millions. On top of that the labour force was not streamlined from the start as it

should have been; nor were rival unions welded into a single team until the twelfth hour, when the yard was already at hand. And the company inherited yards on congested sites, with no space for a logical sequence of prefabrication units and assembly halls. The Clyde yards are a monument to the Victorian era, both in their layout and in the legacy of their industrial relations. Physically they contrast painfully with postwar Japanese yards, with unlimited space and weatherproof assembly sheds. In labour relations neither the Clyde's past nor Japan can provide a useful precedent, though Fairfield and the experience of UCS since February might.

Unless a credible case can be made at once, the experiment in workers' control will have to be abandoned quickly. It will only delay reconstruction of the group. Even if a case could be made, it would surely have to be along lines parallel with those that the Liquidator and the Government now propose. The order book is too thin and the costs too high to keep all the yards going. Work will have to be concentrated at the least-congested site — Fairfield's yard at Govan. Two-shift working, with a third shift for maintenance, will have to be introduced. This is the only way to use the yards economically and compete with Japanese and other rival delivery dates.

All this implies redundancies, though with the hope that the lower Clyde yards and the Yarrow naval yard will absorb a fair number of men. It also carries a warning for yards on the Tyne and Mersey. In terms of Clyde history, and especially for John Brown's yard, where all three Queens and many other great liners were built, it is a sudden and tragic curtain-fall. In truth, though, much of Glasgow and the neighbouring Clydeside towns would be better demolished and rebuilt with new housing and new industry. The deeply depressing aspect is that neither this Government nor its predecessors have shown any sign of being able to attract enough new enterprise to West Central Scotland.

## The Arab way with an ally

Most developing nations have made the point to the great powers at one time or another that interference in their internal affairs—real or imagined—will not be tolerated. This has been the burden of the message of the executions and numerous arrests of Communists in the Sudan, after the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Numeiri. The Sudanese leader's reaction to Soviet and East European complaints about his activities has been to indicate that Soviet advisers are about to leave and to warn the Soviet Union to end its attacks on his regime. In doing so, he is arguing, on his own terms, that a Soviet-Sudanese relationship should be a two-way affair, and that it needs the efforts of both sides to keep it going. This will be seen as relevant to Arab-Soviet relations as a whole.

The Soviet Union must be disappointed in what has happened. In giving total support to the Arabs against Israel they should have been onto a winner. It has been no difficult task for them to emerge in a better light for the Arabs beside the United States, seen as the evil supplier of hostile equipment to an aggressive Israel. The mood of self-proclaimed revolutionary, socialist Arab governments should superficially have matched easily with that of the Soviet Union. The anti-imperialist line adopted by most Arab states should have given it a head start. And in strategic terms, Soviet naval deployment in the Mediterranean, and access to air and naval bases in Arab countries along the shore have been major gains since the war of June 1967. Sudan has shown, however,

that the Soviet policies have their fragile corners. Sudan's decision to join the Federation of Arab Republics (of Egypt, Libya and Syria) gives its actions wider significance. Implicit is the approval they must have. They also confirm a recurrent tendency in the Arab world to deal severely with people suspected of Communism—no matter how woolly the definition of this term. The persecution of Communists in Sudan also demonstrates that, when it matters, outside powers can have only marginal influence on internal politics. In Egypt, the Soviet Union has extensive control over the armed forces and certain sectors of the economy. This naturally brings with it some general influence on policies. But when President Sadat had his clean-out in May in the aftermath of Mr Ali Sabri's challenge, the Soviet Union was waiting on the sidelines with the rest of the world to see what was happening.

President Numeiri's anti-Communist outburst could find its echoes. President Sadat's political reorganisations in Egypt suggest a shift towards the right, and towards emphasising Islam. President Gadhafi holds forth in pan-Arab tones, and against Israel and Jordan with one hand firmly on the Koran. President Assad of Syria has tangled once before with the Soviet Union when he suspected them of putting pressure on Syria internally. Sudan has served notice that, however sympathetic the Arabs may be towards the Soviet Union for its help in specific areas, they will react with hostility—even to their own economic cost—towards any suspicion of interference.

## Democrats still in distress

American presidential politics have become a permanent campaign with four-yearly climaxes. The run-up to next year's election seems on the face of it to be following in the same groove as the last. However, while Vietnam remains a key issue now (but perhaps will not, by the autumn of 1972) other factors have changed. "Law'n order" seems as dead an issue, at least on the racial front, as the ghetto riots which fuelled it. Inflation, unemployment, and the overriding question of economic management on which Republican Presidents so often seem suspect, are much more crucial.

The Democrats are still in as great a disarray as in 1968. Three years of opposition have brought them no nearer to finding a strong party candidate or a clear platform on which to fight. Is the party to move out Leftwards and make a break with its old establishment or is it to challenge President Nixon on the basis of "me-tooism"? Uncertainty has led to a field of at least eight possible runners. Senator Muskie

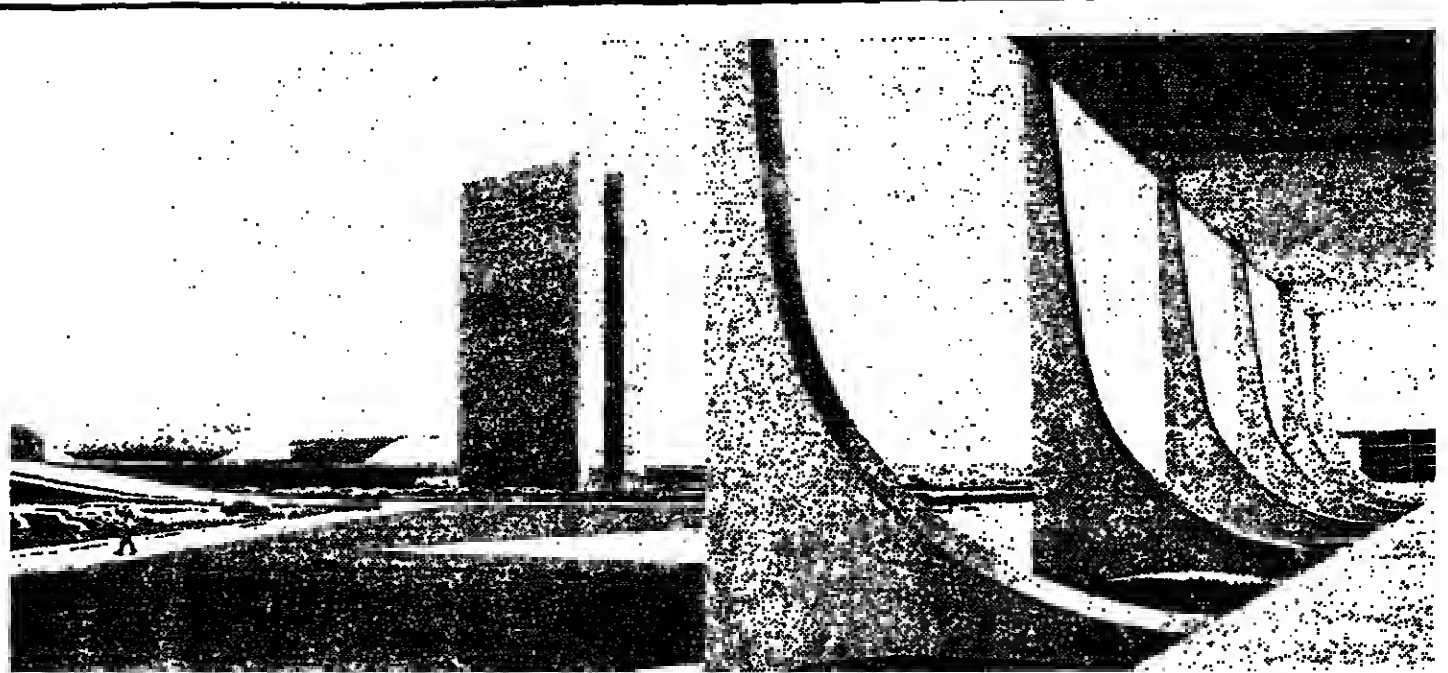
has been talked about longest but has never moved into a stride. Senator McGovern has already announced his candidacy but lacks sparkle. The eternal Senator Humphrey arouses the same emotions as in 1968—contempt on the Left of the party, but apparently untarnishable loyalty with the party machine and union bosses.

Eugene McCarthy is unlikely to do anything like as well this time as last. The climate of despair, defeat, and decay, which characterised the end of the Johnson period and made Mr McCarthy's crusade so appropriate in 1968, has gone. The aura of honesty and simplicity which Mr McCarthy built up has itself been punctured. The Quixotic and arrogant sides of his character are talked about more now than they were. This time the candidate with the most political "sex appeal" is once again a Kennedy. Edward Kennedy is in a lucky position. Instead of removing him from the field, Chappaquiddick has only removed him from the battle. It has given him a cast-iron reason for not running this time, and therefore of not going in for the gruelling primaries where the various other Democrats may knock each other out. And yet it allows him to wait for the summer draft. By then the results of President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Peking will be known. A President who a fortnight ago looked beatable may by then seem a certain winner. Mr Kennedy need never declare. The other Democrats may find that Chappaquiddick has hurt them, not helped.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: There was no water at Seathwaite in Borrowdale (often called the wettest place in England) for a short time about a fortnight ago—an astonishing state of affairs—and even now after torrential rain the fells are comparatively dry. One of the noticeable effects of this dryness was the lack of sound; not a beck splashed, not a stream murmured, and, with hay-cutting over soon because of the fine weather, there was not even the clatter of hay-machines. But another season sound took over, that of sheep. Here in the fells they are usually clipped after bay-making and now many sheep are down in the home-fields. Some clipping is still done by hand, and lately, on a hot and blundering afternoon at a farm below Saddleback, the clip of shears blended with the voices of sheep and lambs. The sheep called to be reunited with their lambs, who answered urgently or plaintively. Different sounds in different places. Then I went to a limestone scar to the south of the fells and found it very silent. Real shimmered over the pale rock, common blue and brown Argus butterflies drifted over byme, centaury, and rock-roses, and barely a bird stirring.

ENID J. WILSON



BRASILIA: an act of faith for the future, an act of defiance of the status quo.

## A Brave New World—without the soma

IT is the nearest thing to Le Corbusier's super city. A gleaming showcase for a nation's architectural genius. Brasília, the capital city built in a few short years in the South American heartland. An act of faith—and like such not always comfortable to live in, as CHRISTOPHER ROPER reports

trans might be forced by the total absence of traffic lights—the traffic whirled inexorably, never stopping, over, under, and around a baffling maze of clover-leaf crossings.

Zoning is strict: Congress, the President's offices, and the supreme court are grouped around the vast Praça de los Tres Poderes: the ministries form lines of rectangular boxes, grouped with military precision down two sides of an avenue, which forms part of the shaft of the arrow-like axis of the city, originally laid out by its planner to appear like an arrow bent once being shot into the heart of Brazil; the bureaucrats who work in the offices live in "super-blocks"—complete with shops, day-nurseries, primary schools, and worship facilities (one cannot call them churches)—of uniform eight-storey flats along the arc of the bow.

With the super-blocks, life may well be fine for the children and even for their parents, so long as they do not aspire to anything more exciting than watching television, reading books, or committing adultery, but it all looks a bit restricted to an outsider.

You live among your workmates: if you are a third secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs you will live in the same block as 30 other third secretaries. One such told me that at least four of his friends had attempted to commit suicide—although the authorities deny that this is a problem. The same man, when I suggested that it was all rather like the Brave New World, shook his head sadly and said: "No such luck—no Soma."

Another symptom of the city's inhumanity is the fact that

when I opened my hotel window there was no human sound to be heard, just a dull roar of traffic without even a car horn to indicate conflict or emotion of any kind.

The diplomats—both Brazilian and foreign—are perhaps the unhappiest transplants from Rio de Janeiro. One unexpected institution helps to keep them sane outside working hours. This is a tiny French restaurant, La Chaumière, kept by Mme Noel, wife of a French road engineer who came to Brazil in 1949. Mme Noel, who was decorated by both the French and the British Governments for her work in the French Resistance around Tours during the war, now runs a five-table place in a somewhat unfashionable quarter of Brasília. It is arguably the best food one can find in Brazil and, as my melancholy friend from Itamaraty put it, "Severino is the only trained waiter in Brasília." That, at least, was undeniable.

The poorer inhabitants of the city live in satellite towns, some fairly appalling, up to 15 miles from the gleaming palaces of Oscar Niemeyer and travel into their jobs each day by bus. I felt after only one day—probably wrongly—that I would happily exchange a flat in a "super-block" for the lively squalor of a satellite town.

Nevertheless, Brazilians are right to be proud of their capital, proud of the fact that the transfer of all Ministries should be complete within two years, and proud of some of the buildings. The Itamaraty palace, which houses the Foreign Ministry, is one of the most beautiful buildings I have ever seen and can stand comparison with anything in the world. The state rooms

and conference centre are suspended under a structure of elegant concrete arches, which rise out of and are reflected in a wide moat running right round the building.

Furthermore, Itamaraty is built for ordinary human beings less than two metres high. It is only right that it should be the most civilised building in Brasília because the Foreign Ministry, although one may easily cavil at its somewhat aloof and elitist attitude to life, is quite one of the most agreeable Brazilian institutions.

The positive aspect of Brasília was indicated when I asked one of the pioneering engineers who had lived there since 1960 whether the children of his friends were returning to the flesh pots of the coast as they grew up, or whether they were settling down. He said that for the most part they were doing neither of these things. Having finished their education—typically in Brasília's technically-orientated university—they were pushing deeper into the interior of Brazil, in the States of Mato Grosso or Amazonas.

A measure of this development may be taken by flying south-west from Rio over cities such as Goiânia, Anápolis, Jataí, and Uberlândia. Villages ten years ago, these are now prosperous cities with skyscraper office blocks, surrounded by farmland. To the north of Brasília, along the road, more than a thousand miles long, which has been built to Belém at the mouth of the Amazon, more than two million people live where a few thousand lived previously.

To the people who live in these cities, and along the new roads, Brasília, which may have been a scandalous waste of money in terms of cost-effectiveness and revoltingly inhuman to a metropolitan sophisticate, is a symbol of Brazil's new belief in itself and in them. That this is a belief which transcends ideological boundaries is well illustrated by the fact that a hunk of the former President Kubitschek—who lived in Rio, deprived of his political rights—stares out over the Praça de los Tres Poderes.

Brasília is likely still to be capital of Brazil long after the present dictatorship is forgotten, and long after the last of the 26 bishops, whose tombs he waiting under the high altar of the cathedral, has been stowed into his vault.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### A deal too much complacency

Sir,—Adrienne Keith Cohen says (July 26) "our operators remain incurably optimistic" that package holiday troubles will not recur. My interpretation of their attitude is that they are too complacent; they are prepared to write off dissatisfied customers in the belief that continued expansion will cover them.

Generally speaking, I have been satisfied with my package holidays on a value for money basis. But on one occasion when it was evident that a hotel, on a Greek island, was not providing the service which I felt the tour operator had contracted for, I and other dissatisfied visitors had great difficulty in persuading the manager to allow us to telephone the operator's representative, resident on another island, four hours away by boat. I will gloss over the manager's subsequent attempts to charge each one of us exorbitantly for the telephone call and the inability of the tour operator's representative to help us.

On our return home at least three of us complained in writing to the tour operator. Initially our complaints were cursorily, even discourteously, dismissed. My initial approach had been on the basis that the operator would be grateful to learn of the hotelier's deficiencies so that he could act to protect future visitors, but it rapidly became evident that there was no intention of even investigating our complaints. My subsequent correspondence resulted only in the transfer of my dissatisfaction with the hotel to the operating company.

Members of the ABTA will, in my view, maintain the confidence of all their clients only if they demonstrate that the interests of their clients are their primary consideration.

Philip H. Rowley,  
44 Russell Square,  
London WC1.

#### Indignities of Oz

Sir,—The widely-held view that the "OZ" case was a political trial, and that a life-style rather than a magazine was on trial, can only be strengthened by the Judge's direction that the three defendants should be remanded in custody for mental, psychiatric and medical reports, like dangerous criminals.

The indignities of being put into prison uniform and forcibly shorn of their long hair without even being sentenced must

#### The precedent for a poll

Sir,—In your leading article of July 29 you dismiss the constitutional case for a general election without examining the argument. This was set out in a letter from me which you published on May 14 and which maintained that the elections held before the 1952 Reform Act and the 1911 Parliament Act established precedents for the electorate being consulted before Parliament voted on a major constitutional change. This argument has not been challenged in your columns.

There is further precedent which might be considered in the general elections of 1922 and 1923. In the 1922 election Mr Bonar Law promised not to introduce any measure of Protection without putting the issue before the country. When his successor, Mr Baldwin,

surely be unprecedented for defendants in a trial under the Obscene Publications Act.

Whether or not one agrees with the verdict, the "OZ" trial raises searching questions about the uses to which the Obscene Publications Act can be put which must not be ignored.

Yours sincerely,  
Peter B. Webb,  
Senior Lecturer in Art History,  
Hornsey College of Art,  
London, N 8.

#### Politics, the art of the practical

Sir,—Too many politicians seem, like Roy Hattersley (July 30), to wear blinkers so as not to see that, when it comes to the crunch, the Labour Party has to dance to the tune selected by its financial masters. Messrs Jones, Scanlon and company while, in just the same way the Tory Party, obsequious to please its big financial bosses, will even descend to petty meanness like pinching the kids' milk.

This time one has to admit that Messrs Jones, Scanlon and company do have the democratic backing of organised labour which, besides paying their salaries, provides the wherewithal to subsidise the party.

In such a finance-dominated world it is pragmatists like Wilson who do not fail to recognise that, politics being the art of the practical, the party can't kick its financial providers in the teeth and get away with it. An attitude I personally find less nauseating than cant about consciences.

Ernestley Bewick,  
Sydenham House,  
Exeter.

#### A last chance

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr J. K. Stephenson (Guardian, July 24) does not exaggerate the environmental disaster which is resulting from the present outbreak of Dutch Elm disease. It is spreading through parts of the country at a rate previously unknown in Britain. The only last chance to check the disease is nation-wide action backed by grants and manpower (from the Forestry Commission) initiated by the Department of the Environment, this year so that no known diseased trees remain standing by the end of 1971.—Yours faithfully,  
Geoffrey A. Collins,  
Editor of "Landscape Design."

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July 20 1971



AFTER A weekend of reflection on their bold decision to occupy the Clyde-side shipyards, the main question facing the shop stewards of UCS is not who is to pay the men's wages, nor where the supplies of nuts and bolts are coming from, but where are they going? None of the leaders of what has been described as "an experiment in industrial democracy" seemed any nearer yesterday to supplying an answer than they were when the yards were occupied on Friday.

An assessment of the situation on Clydeside would be easier if the stewards had taken control by force, evicting management, barricading themselves in the yards, and seizing company property and funds. Or if they had declared themselves set on a course that would lead to a workers' cooperative. None of these things has happened.

The occupation has been carried out with hardly an angry word and not so much as a murmur of protest from UCS. The only signs yesterday that anything has happened at all at the John Brown yard at Clydebank—the only UCS yard not at present on holiday—were the shop stewards who opened the gates for delivery vehicles and the world's press.

Where, then, do the stewards stand? They have

bluntly refused to accept redundancies and insist that those workers who lose their jobs should continue to report for work. When the official wages for these unemployed are cut off, and it will happen to the first 300 any day now—hardship money will be paid from an appeal fund which the stewards have launched.

Support for this, they say, is flowing in from "all over the world," although the treasurer of the stewards' committee was not available yesterday to supply details. The families of such workers would presumably be entitled to receive social security benefits since, in the technical sense, the men will be unemployed.

But for how long will men be prepared to work for pitances, no matter how strong their emotional impetus, when their colleagues are receiving normal wages? Or will the stewards take a difficult step towards the real workers' cooperative and share wages from a communal pool?

No clear answers have emerged so far. Nor are the stewards too precise on the ticklish question of supplies

## The workers without control

Geoffrey Whiteley in Clydeside on the revolution that never was



of materials for the yards. Estimates of how long work could continue assuming supplies were cut off now—vary wildly among the workers from a few weeks to two years.

The stewards have talked of enlisting the help of workers employed by other firms to make sure that supplies keep flowing—a

scheme that seems bound to encounter withered support. But how valid is the claim—also by Mr Benn—that the Clydeside workers have given birth to a new concept of industrial democracy? Management at the John Brown yard is, apparently, still managing, although the stewards claim that this is only with their concurrence

because "we're all in the same boat." Departmental heads, office staff, and design technicians are working normally and will presumably continue as long as the liquidator pays their salaries.

Industrial democracy means more than stewards on gates. It means worker participation in the decisions of management—or at its extreme to worker control for worker profit. The UCS stewards are not talking of profits, only of work and this is the essence of the Clydeside demonstration.

Men with no other form of protest left to them are proposing to work because there is nothing else they can do in an area where unemployment ranges from 7 per cent to 15 per cent and where jobs in manufacturing industries are as scarce as leaks on a Clydeside ship.

Their plan to ignore the Government and the UCS liquidator and to carry on working is a highly emotional protest and a touching one but it cannot be described as industrial democracy as long as the workers do not have

the ultimate control over their own future. There are two main reasons why no one has put up resistance nor even contradicted the stewards.

First, Mr Robert C. Smith, the official liquidator, when told of the occupation of the yards, said that if all the men were demanding it was the right to work while work was there he had no quarrel with them. Mr Smith, who will have the task of paying the UCS creditors, is anxious to see work on the partially built ships completed as soon as possible so that payment can be obtained. Whether the men work with or without wages seems of little consequence.

Secondly, the tremendous determination of the shipyard workers to carry on along on a wave of enthusiasm born of anger and frustration. While they work, they are unlikely to seek other outlets for the anger which could easily become white hot.

But the enthusiasm is being fuelled only by the hope that through a disguised, responsible protest the Clydeside closures will be avoided. If that hope disappears, enthusiasm—like the work and the money—could vanish with it. The stewards may be admitting this privately to themselves and perhaps that is why they are not thinking too far ahead.

Joe Alex Morris tells how exiled Tibetans have settled into European society—and managed to keep their peace of mind

## Cool as an Alpine Lama

TO GET TO Shangri-La, you drive past Kulu's pots and pans factory and take a sharp left. The narrow road winds up through pine forests. Suddenly, you come out of the deep gloom into a blaze of light. Before you stands a Tibetan monastery. Inside, the Venerable C. N. Lodro Tulku pads around in Italian-made sandals. He is one of six lamas here, the only reincarnated one. This Tibetan Institute is the focal point of a remarkable experiment.

Since 1963, 629 Tibetans have been brought to this Alpine haven from India, where they huddled in refugee camps after their flight from the top of the world. In 1959, the Chinese took over their kingdom.

About 80,000 Tibetans, along with their god-like, the Dalai Lama, were given sanctuary in India. The Dalai Lama, who was 24 years old at the time, still lives in exile there. The Swiss opened their doors to 1,000 Tibetans living in India, but such care has been taken in the selection and accommodation process that the quota has yet to be filled.

The refugees came in small groups, usually numbering 30 to 40. In addition to the 629, there are 119 children who were born in this country. The programme has been such a success, for both Swiss and Tibetans, that the Government has embarked upon a similar plan for Tibetan refugees.

### Employment

The original Swiss plan was to resettle the Tibetans in the high mountains where they could find pastoral work in an environment similar to their homeland. But Swiss manufacturers are showing a keen interest in the Tibetans quickly realised there were better opportunities in the lower valleys. Now, there are small communities of Tibetans spread all over Switzerland.

It is incredible how well they have adjusted to our technical and overcivilised way of life, maintaining their serenity of mind and without abandoning their own traditions, says Dr. Blanche Oltschak, an Austrian-born Tibetologist, who has assumed the role of a "mother hen" to the Tibetans.

Dr. Oltschak and five Swiss formed the Association of Tibetan Homes, a fund-raising organisation which eases the refugees' transition into Swiss life in cooperation with the Swiss Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Through lectures she has raised more than \$100,000.

The organisation scours the country looking for manufacturers who want to employ Tibetans. One of the new-comers, a 56-year-old farmer named Dorje, said: "We are happy here, but we want to return some day to India. It is our second homeland, and we want to be with the Dalai Lama."

The young Tibetan refugees are at home in "Schweizerdeutsch," the peculiar Swiss version of German, and their cultural attitudes are more Swiss than Tibetan. But their homeland is strongly encouraged and there is now a Tibetan football team called the Lhasa Boys, after their capital city.

Some of the boys have married European girls. They risk alienation from their native culture, and one of the purposes of the institute in Rikon is to try to maintain this. "We try to help them," said the Lama Tulku. "We urge them to come here for one or two weeks a year, to speak the language. Most of them come." Some observers have found it curious that the Swiss have been so receptive to the strangers especially since 46 per cent of Swiss voters in a referendum last year came out for strict limitations on the number of foreign workers imported into the country.

Dr. Oltschak sees nothing unusual in it. "The Tibetan tragedy found a special resonance in Switzerland, which comes from the natural sympathy of a free Alpine people for another mountain people in great need," she said.

The only difference between here and Tibet, she added, is that here the tempo is 100 kilometres per metre. There, it's three kilometres per hour. That's how fast a yak travels. —Los Angeles Times.

## Choose your enemy

From Walter Schwarz in Jerusalem, Sunday

PRESIDENT SADAT was reported last night to have told an Arab delegation that he would talk to the Israelis—"but only to sabras, like Dayan: the Israeli immigrants from Europe don't understand the problems of this region." This preference for the native-born caused no ripple here. I got only a study reminder from an official that the Government has laid down, after last year's "Goldmann affair," that it would not allow anyone to dictate its representatives. (In the Goldmann affair the Government annoyed its dovish critics by not allowing the president of the World Jewish Congress to accept an invitation to Cairo he said he had received from Nasser.)

Sadat's views about sabras are broadly shared by Dayan. He once told a group of army reserve officers that as a boy he used to travel with his father (an immigrant from Russia) among Arabs who were so well wrapped in their headgear that only their noses and eyes showed. Dayan senior would say: "Look, they have the eyes of murderers." But Dayan junior protested: "These Arabs were not murderers. It only seemed to my father that in the eyes which peered through the kumfiya's folds he saw the same look that he remembered from his Russian days. But this did not make the Arabs into murderers."

Sadat may well have got his ideas from Amos Elon, the brilliant journalist of "Ha'aretz" newspaper, whose book "The Israelis—Fathers and Sons" is reportedly much in demand in Cairo. In the book Elon writes: "Older Israelis were baffled and frightened by the Arabs. Younger Israelis are at once more rational and more honest with themselves. Older Israelis often fall prey to an act of emotional self-delusion. Younger Israelis are more inclined to look squarely at the facts. They were born into a situation that did not themselves create. The Arabs, of course, deeply involved in it; yet they are also less compelled to idealise their own, personal biographies. It is easier for younger Israelis to sympathise with the Arabs, to see their point of view."

The main theme of Elon's book is that Israel's elders, who still set the tone of the country and its policies, were idealists who simply failed to take the existence of the Arabs into account. If Sadat insists on talking to a sabra it will have to be either Dayan or the deputy Prime Minister, Yigal Alon, since these are the only two sabras in a Cabinet of 14. He might be wiser to choose Alon, whose territorial views are on record only about Jordan's West Bank, not Egypt's Sinai. The Alon plan, which he has never renounced or revised, calls for a string of Israeli fortified settlements along the Jordan River, after a return of the West Bank to Jordan.

If given his head, Dayan might be more flexible than some of his colleagues on a partial settlement for reopening the Suez Canal. He is reported not to mind too much whether token Egyptian forces cross the canal or not. But on the final settlement—as Sadat must surely have forgotten—it was Dayan who said not long ago, and he has since repeated and justified it, that he would rather have Sharm-el-Sheik without peace than peace without Sharm-el-Sheik.

## Promoting general confusion

Simon Winchester in Belfast on disturbing Army manoeuvres

of any particular adulation for the man himself, though all who met him found his energy astonishing, his personality endearing, and found in his directives and respect for diplomacy a welcome change from most soldiers.

The misgivings at his departure will be directed largely at Whitehall and the Military Secretary there whose seemingly unstoppable machine will, it is being said, have ruined the continuity of military policy in Ulster, or at least the military strategy that Farrar-Hockley has managed to build up during his year in office.

It is only a month since another senior officer, whose intimacy with and sympathy for Ulster's problems had become almost legendary during his 18 months commanding a battalion in Belfast, was summarily removed from Northern Ireland on orders from Whitehall.

The removal of this

colonel, much against his own expressed wish (he was given promotion to a lecturing job at Staff College) and the departure today of Farrar-Hockley is beginning to give politicians here the feeling that Northern Ireland means no more to the panjandrum of the War Office than any other operational command elsewhere in the world.

So, the C-in-C Far East Command is a job for a full General who is posted there for two years before getting a seat on the Army Board; the GOC Strategic Command is for a Lt-Gen, also posted for two years; the GOC Fourth Division, Rhine Army, is for a Major-Gen, also for two years; and now it seems the Northern Ireland Commander, Land Forces (a post created only since the necessary permanent presence in Ulster became evident last year) is a job for a Major-Gen, for a year.

But Northern Ireland has

little in common with the Far East. The command problems for the GOC in Lisburn are phenomenally different from those of the GOC in Scotland or at Strategic Command. Riots in Belfast are quite different from those in Greater Manchester or Georgetown.

Soldiers here are having to shoot and kill British citizens; the troops are answerable to the British courts in carrying out their duties; and the military command has been changed once and will be getting ready to move on again; and those battalions on four-month emergency tours will have been replaced eight or ten times.

All this, Stormont politicians will argue, should be grounds enough for the Defence Ministry to treat Northern Ireland as a special and delicate case. One concession has been made: in General Freeland's day it was evident, and fair, that the GOC's job was essentially a quiet one where an elderly soldier could take over from former colleagues said, "have

a good two years' golf before retiring to his cottage in Sussex." But now it is a prime command for a younger and more energetic man, personified by the present holder of the job, Sir Harry Tuzo.

But Tuzo goes in 1973. By then the three brigades responsible for the command of the Ulster brigades will have been replaced by new men; the CLF's job will have changed twice; the garrison battalions will have changed once and will be getting ready to move on again; and those battalions on four-month emergency tours will have been replaced eight or ten times.

All this, undoubtedly pleases the IRA, or whoever the enemy may be. The rapidity of the replacement of senior army officers is bound to devalue the continuity of military strategy, one IRA officer said yesterday. Replacement of a GOC according to the doctrine of Whitehall has little effect, he

said, since a GOC is little more than a figurehead.

But moving on the Brigadier, the Colonel, and the men like Farrar-Hockley, who play an intimate role in the actual deployment of troops, the control of riots, and the response to terrorism—men who have a personal style of operation—is a great boon to the local community. The inevitable result of Whitehall adopting a cavalier or just old-fashioned attitude towards the Northern Ireland command will be to highlight again the army's performance in mopping up terrorism when compared to that of the RUC.

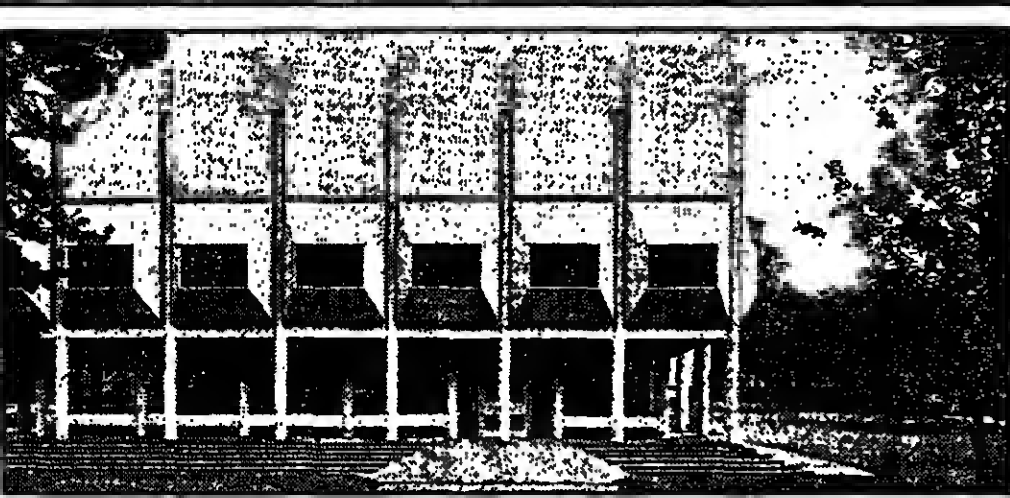
The organisation and political standing of the police force, certainly attracted a large number of dubious characters to its ranks, but its efficiency in dealing with terrorism and the strength of its intelligence network were peerless.

If the army wants to combine the efficiency of the RUC with the impartiality demanded by Westminster politicians it is going to have to be ordered here in a manner apart from the way things are done in the traditional imperial days.

AFTER LUNCH today Major-General Anthony Herbage Farrar-Hockley takes formal leave of his year-old post as Commander, Land Forces, Northern Ireland, and sets off for West Germany to take command of the Rhine Army's Fourth Division. A 48-year-old descendant from the Central Defence Staff in London, who becomes a major-general on assuming the appointment, will then ease himself into the small double office behind heavy steel grilles in the heavily guarded army barracks in Lisburn.

By the end of the afternoon the Military Secretary's well-oiled promotional engine will have redistributed two of the modern army's more challenging posts, and will have sent a ripple of promotions down through the colonels and half colonels and majors throughout the land. Promotion will have been exercised, the army will have shown once again that it has a fine and enviable career structure.

There will be many in Ulster who will be sorry to see this young and brilliant soldier go. Not, perhaps, out



St Antony's College, Oxford

## Architects of success

IN SPITE OF the occasional curious choice that leaves a puzzled and perhaps even envious eye, the annual awards by the Royal Institute of British Architects normally attract praise where praise is due in an age where too many new buildings are simply boring, thoughtless, tatty, or bad.

So when one firm comes first in two of the 13 United Kingdom regions, as announced yesterday, and has picked up single awards (last year and 1966) it shows a notable consistency in quality. The architectural practice that has raked in this quartet of prizes and others from such bodies as the Civic Trust, the Concrete Society and the former Ministry of Housing, is Howell, Killick, Partridge and Amis.

Somewhat it is much easier for the outside world to know the work of firms in which there is one personality figurehead, like Sir Basil Spence, Mr Denys Lasdun, or Mr Richard Selfart. But it is high time more attention was focused on the work of HKPA, whose winning designs are for St Antony's College, Oxford, and an extension at Downing College, Cambridge. They have not only managed to produce good buildings in the more opulent pastures of the universities, where money can be plentiful, but also good work in less exotic settings where the pennies really have had to count.

All the partners were trained in the period after the war and three, Bill Howell, John Killick, and Stan Amis met at the Architectural Association, the training ground of many a good architect. From there they moved on to the London County Council where they joined with John Partridge to work on a scheme which, with its towers set in traditional English parkland, won worldwide interest before less perfect urban settings were spotted with council skyscrapers and the high life for families came in for such general disapproval. At that time, Stan Amis and Bill Howell were both

JUDY HILLMAN on a RIBA prizewinning team

newly married, and looking for somewhere to live. So they banded together with four other families and designed and squeezed six narrow houses (each only 12ft wide by 40ft deep) where previously there had been four larger Victorian properties. One building society was so incredulous when it saw the plans that it thought the scale of the submitted drawings must be wrong. When the architects confirmed that all was exactly as shown on plan, this particular society did not deign to communicate again. But their building society story.

In any event, the homes were built, and the Howells and the Amises are still comfortably in residence. And the economic feature of the narrow front was then applied to the maisonettes in Rochampton Towers. Another innovation there was the use of high-scale pre-cast cladding, now common (though the architects did have a more conventional fallback alternative should this adventure fail to win support).

The four men left the LCC one after the other, taking up part-time teaching and what Bill Howell calls kitchen table practice, coming together again to enter the competition for Churchill College, Cambridge. They did not win, but their entry was sufficiently noted to get the interest of two other local colleges, St Anne's and St Antony's. The latter commission including a development plan and the dining hall and common rooms building which won a 1961 award.

Since then in 12 years of partnership, other university buildings such as the Cambridge University Centre by the river (Civic Trust award 1968) and a group of curving houses for visiting mathematicians at Warwick (RIBA 1970 award) have followed.

This year's awards are both university buildings—the one

at Oxford in the southern region, and what is called the combination room extension at Downing College, at Cambridge in the eastern region.

Over the years, HKPA have developed two main strains of what could be termed house style and/or philosophy. The first, which is apparent in the Oxford building, involves the blending of concrete slabs outward and then setting the window in deep. This protects the window and therefore the building below from much streaking rain and weathering. It creates attractive nobbly shapes in modern buildings which then look better than the more conventional flat-faced abounds and sits so sadly in the British grey climate.

However, perhaps the most important aspect to HKPA is the creation of interesting light inside. Bill Howell talks about the influence of Norman churches and Le Corbusier in this context though his firm achieves it with much thinner walls.

The second main theme has been the production of buildings based on cheap materials. The firm was early in the use of non-plastered white washed brick in its houses and more recently turned out the remarkable semi-detached theatre for the Young Vic. The costs here were about £4 per square foot, comparable to say £8 or so for a modern house and, much appreciated by the community, the building had a modern feel. There even before the first production opened, (They had hoped originally to find a sort of derelict Roundhouse to convert.)

There are, of course, other buildings which are less obviously successful. I would pick out one block of flats in London on a noisy high site where it would have been better if homes had never been built. The firm remains deliberately small, has never had more than 24 people at work on drawing boards, and has been down to six. Current projects include work for two well known schools, and old people's homes in London.

EDUCATION and educationists have done quite nicely out of the theory that they promote equality of opportunity. It is therefore of more than theoretical interest that this optimistic belief is now being challenged on all sides.

Starting at the pyramid of the system and those who look at the difficulties facing university graduates looking for employment in a recession. They tend to ignore the fact that by staying in formal education after 15 the graduate has not only gained a public one-sided guarantee of the cost of his preceding decade of compulsory schooling, but he has also considerably improved his chances of a job, and that with better salary prospects, over the early leavers.

Instead the critics just complain that a graduate now appears less able to count on an elite job than formerly. If the idea is that the longer one stays in education the more occupational advantage one gets, then the cost of compulsory schooling, but he has also considerably improved his chances of a job, and that with better salary prospects, over the early leavers.

A related group of critics are those who concentrate on the secondary schools, and snipe at the move towards single-sex schools. Both of these are the classic case here was made out in the Black Papers on behalf of bright working-class kids, for some of whom the grammar school was a stepping stone to the backstreets and family accents. In intention the comprehensives are not involved in a social siphoning-off process. If equality of opportunity means just the cost of reinforcing existing social and occupational divisions then, it is not hard to maintain, the whole exercise was about inequality all along.

Of course neighbourhood comprehensives are not some kind of prison, designed to prevent youngsters from moving out into further and higher education. But it is also true that they are engaged in a different social undertaking from either the modern or grammar schools, more offered with the regeneration of entire communities. The sort of question the critics are asking is: "Is it possible to be affluent and fulfilled without being middle-class in the conventional sense?" Or, more starkly: "Can a local secondary school energise a depressed neighbourhood without getting depressed itself?"

If the sceptics described so far represent the educational right, an equally powerful bunch has materialised on the left, the deschool and pre-school brigades. Both of these hold that conventional compulsory five-to-15 schooling is at best merely sustaining the fabric of social inequality. At

## Better than equal

RICHARD BOURNE



worst it is stratifying and coercing more destructively. For the deschool thinkers, led by Ivan Illich and other transatlantic radicals, the major obstacle is compulsory education itself with its deadweight of bureaucracy and social prestige and in-service training. To them the raising of the school-leaving age—seen by old-style social interventionists like Mrs Thatcher as an extension of opportunity to the most educationally disadvantaged—is repression done in the name of fraud.

The pre-school attack on the egalitarian thesis is more traditional. These advocates are not against the state intervening in a child's upbringing, but against positively trying to widen horizons for the emotionally and socially neglected; they protest that the state misses the point by starting too late at reversing the research on the importance of the pre-school years for learning; they consider that unalterable inequalities are built in by leaving this stage to family experience alone. Though few pre-school campaigners spell it out that bluntly, a number would prefer to see school start at three and end at 13, rather than at five and 15.

So are the opportunities being equalised, or not? It is apparent enough that education is a fully integrated part of society, that "educational" objectives are constantly redefined by social and technical change, and that allegedly neutral pedagogic systems like streaming serve a purpose of social discrimination.

Both right and left complain that all that educational progress has done is to move the differentials a bit, and to get the advanced plane. But the right has a too static view of the community. And, though the deschool consensus is attractive to libertarians and all apostles of discovery learning will confess that it is possible to opt out of compulsory school

without physically playing truant—it seems overoptimistic about the total result of State intervention.

There is surely a net gain in equalisation and the wider release of intellectual ability, if today's situation is compared with that prevailing before the 1970 Education Act. We do not now have a handful of university graduates co-existing with multitudes of unlettered, uncared for and ignorant children.

The truth about the raising of the school-leaving age is that it has little to do with the force-feeding of knowledge, or with the age at which young minds actually drop out of formal learning. It is merely a coded message from officialdom to say: "We have been failing to satisfy half our teenagers, but if we commit ourselves to looking after them for a year more then we'll be obliged to give them a new deal."

To be consistent the leaving-age reform ought to symbolise a complete strategy: an end to streaming and the 11-plus, more self-determination for young teenagers, more individualised teaching, more money, prestige and in-service help for the teachers working in junior schools and in the lower parts of secondary schools, and more attention for learning and emotional difficulties.

As for the pre-school radicals they have by now established their case beyond cavil. In the same way that leaving-age building money has been used by local authorities to develop their comprehensive secondary schemes, it seems only reasonable that the current programme for replacing old primary schools should be used to give a huge forward to pre-school education, too.

But it could be that the current pessimism about the egalitarian role of education, unsupported by any wider commitment to social change, may be constructive in the long run. It is always tempting for the community to load on to teachers the responsibility for desirable improvements—whether in race relations, sexual behaviour, religious faith or whatever—which adults have little intention of carrying out themselves.

The illusion that spending on education must automatically produce a levelling-up in society, like the illusion that expenditure on higher education has been to equalise incomes and opportunities for self-realisation, several doubts and dark spots continue to lurk. The education service can never guarantee to deliver the goods, even when the paymasters can agree on what the desiderata are. It can only reiterate that every child has a right to professional help in his development, and that good education costs money.





# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



IT LOOKS like another eventful autumn. The currency market is the one institution in which events are regularly—even normally—set off by public speeches. This time it is Dr Arthur Burns, whose revelation to the Senate Finance Committee that the emperor has no clothes has set the world talking of a dollar devaluation.

President Nixon seems to be showing the rage of a man whose braves have been snipped in public. The odd thing is that nothing in particular has happened. The Budget deficit and the trade deficit have been visible for months, as has the steady rise in prices. It is not so much a case of bad news (the tiny fall in the forward business indicators after seven months of solid advance is hardly news at all) as of hope deferred until it dies.

Dr Burns's gloomy forecast—a little recovery, no end to inflation—fell into the open ears of men who have kept the other ear to the ground for hopeful sounds until it is numb. It is not often that we in this country can indulge in the luxury of complacency, but the Americans have contrived to get into a mess which makes our worst performances look competent.

To achieve simultaneously high unemployment (no one expects the recent fall to be maintained), high inflation, high interest rates, an explosive expansion of the money supply, and a staggering

Anthony Harris explains how the US has contrived to get into an economic mess which makes our worst performance look competent, and suggests lessons Britain should learn from it

## Pride, prejudice, and the trade gap

balance of payments deficit defies every known kind of trade-off in economics. Meanwhile the strike record looks like one of our worst moments—docks, railways, steel and copper all out at the same time. Only the relatively moderate fall on Wall Street gives some kind of perspective to this appalling picture: there is an economic recovery going on, with growth somewhere around 4 per cent, though it obstinately refuses to accelerate.

### Export rebate

The remedies suggested hardly look powerful enough. Dr Burns, who admits himself baffled, goes on urging an incomes policy, but the kind of review board he suggests does not look the most powerful of weapons.

Congressman Wilburn Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggests an export rebate and an import surcharge to tackle the balance of trade. Others propose State support for technology to improve competitiveness, programmes of slum clearance to provide

work for the unemployed, attention to training, management... almost everything except an IRC. Mr Wilson and Mr Wedgwood Benn should be proud that their philosophies have such international appeal, though I doubt that either of them would argue that these approaches would solve a crisis of this magnitude.

Indeed, it would be kind of Mr Wilson to make one of those flying visits to Washington which he so much enjoys and explain to Mr Nixon and Mr Mills where he went wrong. An obstinate refusal to consider the remedy of a parity change tends to make all other measures futile.

And a parity change now sticks out a mile as the appropriate next step, as the currency market has seen. Indeed, nothing but pride prevents such a step—pride, and a fear that once it had happened, the willingness of friendly powers like ourselves to hold much of their reserves in dollars would evaporate. (The British switch out of gold into dollars at a time of record reserve growth is

something which is overdue for public explanation.)

Domestically, a US devaluation would hardly be a small proportion of the vast volume of US consumption. Meanwhile, America's trading partners should support Mr Mills. His cross-the-board border tax proposals, which would have much the same effect on trade as a parity change, have the supreme advantage of being non-discriminatory.

### Door open

The trouble with protectionism is not that it alters trading terms—an alteration is clearly necessary—but that the protectionist philosophy, to shelter those industries which are suffering "substantial harm" from import competition, leaves a government which once opens the door to private industry and trade union lobby which can be mustered.

A sweeping border tax is infinitely less dangerous, and leaves market pressure to promote the structural economic changes which are needed

if free trade is to become feasible again.

In addition, America's trading partners have one great advantage from our point of view: it gives power to the US critics of European agricultural policy, whose ranks were vocally joined by Senator Humphrey last week.

Otherwise, it would be foolish in the extreme to rejoice at America's troubles, which are a threat both to her own political stability and to the growth of world trade.

The return of another wave of Vietnam veterans to cities where unemployment is obstinately high, workers use hard drugs on the production line, and necessary measures of social spending are held up in the name of fighting inflation. We can only play two parts in this: sympathetic friend and thoughtful observer.

His sympathetic friends we should support any move which would help the US over her most pressing and immediate problems. This could mean acting just as General de Gaulle always feared we

should in US-European diplomacy.

Yet it would be madness to prove our Europeanism by backing those, notably in Paris, who see America's troubles as the opportunity for an exemplary humiliation. The German float—in fact and in declaration a refusal to buy dollars—and the very fact of our joining the EEC and its protectionist farm group—were more than enough.

There is nothing to be gained by trying to teach the Americans a lesson. The only lesson they would be likely to learn would be protectionist and isolationist.

### The lessons

The lessons are for us to learn. Apart from the balance of payments, the American dilemma is not unlike our own—except that our own inflation is much worse. For two and a half years the Americans have been trying to see what recession would do to cure inflation. Even now they have abandoned the attempt, not because they do not believe it would work,

but because they have an election next year.

One of the more sensible suggestions of Professor Friedman is that there is a kind of symmetry in inflationary expectations: if they build up over a decade, it will take a decade to eradicate them. Such a time scale is not politically possible in most countries; the only one which has stabilised in the world is Canada. Friedman says it is Canada, where even now Mr Pierre Trudeau feels strong enough to speak of "bridging the quasi-monopoly power of organised labour."

We may have been lucky in this country in that our explosion of inflation was so rapid—both because the "symmetrical" time scale is relatively short, and because the speed of events appears to have frightened everyone concerned into their senses.

The CBI's courageous attempt to break inflationary expectations is only possible because the trade unions were already frightened enough to have become less militant and started making conciliatory noises, and because Mr Bar-

ber, from the start, was unwilling to be pushed to the destructive extremes of monetary restraint which some of his supporters wanted, and is now ready to try and do a Maunday.

It is much too early, though, to claim that the fight is won. The CBI policy is a high-risk policy. It depends on impressing the unions enough to lead to a parallel bargaining down of wage advances—both to assist employers to keep to their pledged word on prices, and in the hope of stabler prices to come.

If restraint does too much damage to profits, then we will be stuck again with the problems of reluctance to invest, or to attack any but the lushest export markets. All this again depends on the success of Mr Barba's measures in actually getting growth started again, and on American experience has shown, reckless budget deficits and monetary expansion will not promote growth in a sufficiently demoralised economy. In the US the extreme growth in corporate and private saving, and growth remains sluggish. Exactly the same has been happening here.

We face a delicate winter, in which the credibility not only of the CBI, but of the Government will be at stake, and if it does not survive, we will face the kind of problem now facing America. An emperor seen to have no clothes has lost the power to lead his people.

## CITY COMMENT

### On its own two knees

IT IS SURELY not too much to expect the Government to be consistent in its inconsistencies. But in the same week as Mr John Davies defiantly announced the demise of the British shipbuilding industry, another Minister, Mr Frederick Corfield, proudly announced the salvation of the British computer industry.

The Government's intention to assist Industrial Computers is undoubtedly welcome. The firm, created like Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, by the technological zeal of Labour's Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, has suffered from an alarming drop in computer orders, which have fallen by 25 per cent.

But the question remains—what is the Government's yardstick for helping ICL and almost abandoning Rolls Royce? The computer industry is certainly valuable to the country, but then so is the aero-space industry. ICL has announced enormous redundancies, but so has UCS.

The Government's action in allowing ICL to stand on its own two knees does not, however, come from considerations of national interest or employment. The difference between ICL and the hapless Rolls-Royce, the sad UCS and the lame ducks on the Mersey, is that ICL has

been making a profit, and the others did not.

Mr Davies ought to make the Government's position clear. It is quite likely that other large and important companies may have their backs to the commercial wall in the future. They ought to be told what the criteria for Government help is.

If the Government is prepared to be nothing more than a merchant bank, giving friendly loans to already profitable companies, it should say so.

### ELECTRONICS MARKETING

#### Parts greater than the whole

COMPANIES distributing electronic components in Britain should grow 50 per cent faster than the industry itself, at least until the late 1970s, according to a report issued by the Financial Analysis Group today.

Most firms in the business see British entry into the Common Market as a big help, though they often are not sure when the benefits should start appearing.

Distributors find that most of their work comes from foreign companies moving into the British market, and according to the report there is a good case for believing that the current attitude of British component manufacturers towards distribution is actually assisting the growth of component imports. They tend to rely

on their own networks, though one disadvantage is that this tends to keep them interested in the big customers and to neglect the smaller orders which can have the greatest development potential.

Immediate prospects did not look too bright to many firms questioned, for the report's research was done at a time when they had had almost everything thrown at them. The six-week postal strike, tightening liquidity, combined with longer customer credit, the problems of Rolls-Royce and international price cutting by major semi-conductor groups were as good a recipe for gloom as could be concocted.

In the long term everything should go their way. The report forecasts that the present stagnation will end within a year and that by 1977 the distributors may be handling 20 to 25 per cent of Britain's component deliveries—as opposed to 13 per cent at the moment. There are probably some amalgamations to come as most of the distributing companies are too small to use computer aids in financial and stock management. But even so the process will not go as far as many insiders think.

The report makes the point—all too often neglected—that a fragmented market does not allow manufacturers to pick and choose. In an area like this where it is service that is for sale.

"The Distribution of Industrial Electronic Components in the United Kingdom 1968-1972—A Financial Analysis," The Financial Analysis Group.

## Auditors query Clarksons on £1M 'misaid'

Clarksons, Britain's biggest holiday firm, failed to collect debts of £1 million from travel agents and holidaymakers last year because of difficulties with a computer programme.

This is disclosed in an auditors' qualification to the accounts of Clarksons Holidays contained in the annual report of its parent company, Shipping Industrial Holdings.

The auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, in their qualification, say: "In our opinion, records (including computer records) were not properly kept by the company during the year to 31 December, 1970 with regard to revenue and debtors."

"We have consequently been unable to obtain all the information and explanations we required to form an unqualified opinion as to whether or not the balance sheet and accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profits of the company."

They add, however: "Since the end of the financial year a considerable amount of work has been done by the company to rectify the records and sufficient progress has been made to indicate that the profit and loss account does not overstate the likely profit of the year and that the balance sheet fairly states the assets and liabilities of the company on the assumption that there will be sufficient recovery from debtors to cover the amount at which they are included in the balance sheet."

"The debts referred to, less provisions, amount to £1,021,503."

Shipping Industrial Holdings is a widely spread company with interests ranging from insurance and shipbroking to holidays. The inclusive holidays operation, the subject of the auditors' qualification, had a turnover of £20,355,000 last year against £12,501,000 in the previous year.

The profit from packaged holidays was stated at £447,000 before tax—against £318,000 last year—out of total group profit of £4,247,000.

Mr Jocelyn Hambro, the mer-

chant banker who is also chairman of Shipping Industrial Holdings, commenting on the qualification, said: "I am absolutely certain that the position is now all right and I feel sure the auditors agree with me."

Mr Roy Brook, company secretary of Shipping Industrial, said: "We believe the money will be recovered in full. It is due from travel agents and some individuals. All the normal contacts are now being made to get it back."

He went on: "Things got lost. The situation now is that the administrative departments of Clarksons Holidays are now working properly."

In the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 the computer operations gave us serious difficulties. The backing of these difficulties will take several months to resolve but we believe the amounts will be recovered in full."

Mr Brook said the computer difficulties had nothing to do with recent overbooking problems in Spain.

The company's report shows that Mr Ken Holmes, former chairman of Clarksons Holidays, resigned from the Shipping Industrial board at the end of June.

A total of 34 employees of the Shipping Industrial Holdings group are shown as earning more than £10,000, nine of them getting between £20,000 and £27,500.

The highest-paid director, Sir Alexander Glen, deputy chairman, got a rise of more than £18,000 last year to a total of £56,812 and one other director also got more than £25,000. Mr Hambro drew only £1,000 as chairman.

In a joint report, Mr Hambro and Sir Alexander said more than 500,000 people travelled on Clarksons inclusive holidays last year, giving the firm a market share of about 25 per cent.

In their profit forecast, they said they expected this year's results to be comparable with those achieved in 1970.

## Watney sticks with rejected Truman bid

Watney Mann has decided against a further revision of its takeover offer for Truman, Hambury, Buxton. The formal bid document, posted yesterday, shows terms to be the same as those which Truman has already rejected.

The offer is 15 Watney shares, £10 of 11 per cent unsecured loan stock, plus 11 ordinary shares in International Distillers every 10 shares in Truman. On Tuesday Watney revealed that this was the package which Truman directors turned down in favour of the offer from Grand Metropolitan Hotels, and suggested at the time that terms could be adjusted slightly for the purpose of the formal bid.

The offer will almost certainly be rejected by Truman—they could hardly change their mind when little else has changed—but Watney's attempt to woo shareholders direct could force GM to make yet another bid. S. G. Warburg, GM's adviser, is studying Watney's document and an announcement on GM's

next move is expected very soon.

In urging Truman shareholders to accept the offer, Watney's chairman, Mr Michael Webster, points out that the offer has been compiled "after the fullest discussions between the two companies on the benefits of a merger," and acceptance would mean that shareholders remain invested in the liquor industry.

"The availability of the new Truman brewery at Brick Lane will not only postpone large capital investment by Watney but will enable implementation of the rationalisation programme to start within 12 months," says Watney's adviser, Guinness Mabon.

"This would mean that Truman's new brewery will be able to operate at its full capacity of one million barrels per annum, compared with the present Truman requirement of 500,000 barrels."

The document reaffirms that redundancies would be kept to an "absolute minimum."

## Company news in brief

G. N. Haden and Sons proposes to change name to Haden Carrier. Composition of the board to be reorganised, including appointment to the board of two senior executives of Carrier Group—Mr J. A. E. Heard, vice-chairman and managing director of Carrier Engineering, and Mr J. Michiels, chief executive of Societe Carrier, France.

Porter-Lancastrian: Chairman says present order book is satisfactory, and turnover for first four months of 1971 has increased. Resumption of dividends on ordinary shares will not be much further delayed.

Leonard Leigh: Chairman says there are signs of revival in building and civil engineering industries and therefore supply of materials to those trades should increase. This, together with further activities planned for waste disposal side of company, gives hope of increased profit.

Bristol Plant: Mr Leon Roydon says it is anticipated that a dividend of at least 8 p can be maintained during current year on

enlarged capital, which is to be increased by a rights issue to be proposed at AGM.

Corwall Property: Mr Ron Shuck says substantial cash resources available for selected acquisitions and shareholders can expect further growth in assets and earnings.

### Business changes

Industrial and General Trust: Mr Kenneth Graham Holden appointed to board.

Grand Junction Company: Mr P. A. Bull appointed a director. Streets: Mr Brian Collie has

been appointed to board of Street Financial Advertising and Public Relations as director of financial public relations division.

### Bids and deals

Electronic Rentals and General Holdings: PTC-London, one of the companies in the Electronic Rentals group is to purchase 50 per cent of the equity of W. Botterill and Son, Buxton, Northants, long-established manufacturer of "Gola" sports footwear. Latest audited accounts show W. Botterill disclose net tangible assets of £179,170 and profit before tax of £40,454.

## AULT & WIBORG GROUP

Manufacturers of Printing Inks, Printers' Rollers, Container Coatings, Automobile and Industrial Finishes. Select points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr Alexander Crawford:

\* The trading profit of the Group for the year to 31 March 1971 amounted to £1,090,775 compared with £1,031,380 for the previous year, and after taxation the net trading profit before charging extraordinary items was £502,395 against £438,168, an increase of approximately 15%.

\* The Board recommended a final dividend for the year of 6½% making a total of 10%, the same as last year.

\* Much effort has been made in the past few years towards the rationalisation and concentration of the efforts of the Group and we are now on an even sounder basis to take advantage of the hoped for upturn in the economy of this country. This policy is being continued in every sphere of our activities and falling unforeseen difficulties we are confident that your company will continue to improve.

## MIDLAND-YORKSHIRE TAR DISTILLERS LIMITED

### Board's development policy continues.

#### HIGHLIGHTS FROM MR. STANLEY DIXON'S STATEMENT

- Year's results hit by high cost increases and expense of commissioning and developing new projects.
- Serious effect on UK chemical industry of continuing cost inflation.
- Bitumen expansion in Midlands proceeding according to plan with satisfactory order book for road binders.
- Benefits from first stage of para-cresol expansion.
- Two further works closures in rationalisation of tar business.
- Joint ventures did not come up to expectation.
- Heavy commissioning programme—approved capital projects at year end totalled £800,000.
- Dr. E. R. Wallgrove appointed Chairman following the retirement of Mr. Stanley Dixon. Mr. L. C. MacMahon appointed Vice-Chairman.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH

	1971	1970
Group Turnover	£2000's	£2000's
Exports	11,421	11,245
Profit before taxation:		
Group	28%	22%
Proportion of profits of associated joint venture companies	783	471
Less Interest payable	27	107
	810	1,178
Profits after taxation	183	187
Net assets employed	627	891
Return on assets employed	39%	21%
Ordinary dividend:		
Interim paid	7-9%	11-9%
Final proposed	5-0p	5-0p
Dividend cover	8-0p	7-5p
	1-8	1-9

Copies of the report and accounts available upon request from the Secretary, Oldbury, Watney, Worcester.

## Shipping Industrial Holdings Limited

### Record Profits in 1970

Record profits, before tax, of £4,247,000 were earned in 1970, including £1,557,000 from the Landel Group acquired during the year. Considerable growth took place in the operations of S.I.H. and, with the Landel acquisition and that of Dane Shipping Company Ltd. early in 1971, a much broader operating base is now established.

Clarksons Shipbroking and Shipowning Divisions alone provided a substantially larger net profit in 1970 than did the whole of the Group during the previous year; a suitable setting for the honour bestowed on Clarksons by the "Queen's Award" given for the first time for contributions to Britain's invisible earnings.

Insurance Underwriting and Broking both had good years, while the Holidays Company, engaged in a major system change to Computer operations, carried profitably over 500,000 passengers. There was continuing improvement in the Freight

Division which contributed to Group profits.

### Prospects for 1971

So, with the stronger base which has been established and, provided there are no unforeseen operational setbacks, or that material changes over the next six months do not adversely affect the national or international environment in which our operations are set, we would expect results for 1971 on a like-for-like basis to be comparable with those achieved in the favourable year of 1970.

To look further ahead is often impossible, but at this stage we are prepared to say that, while on one hand S.I.H. is now better able to withstand problems or setbacks in any one part of its operations, on the other hand the broader base which has been achieved should equally encourage growth as well.

Comparative Figures	1970	1969	1968
Group Profit before Taxation	£4,247,000*	£1,677,000	£1,368,000
Group Profit available for appropriation	£2,559,000	£908,000	£743,000
Earnings per 25p share	20.55p	10.67p	8.89p
Dividend per 25p share	8.75p	4.50p	3.88p

\*Group Profit before Taxation includes £1,557,000 from the Landel Group acquired during the year.

### Principal Activities

SHIPBROKING	INSURANCE BROKING
SHIPOWNING	INSURANCE UNDERWRITING
	INCLUSIVE HOLIDAYS
	FREIGHT MOVEMENT

To H. CLARKSON & CO. LTD.  
for Export Achievement

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, 15 St. Helen's Place, London, EC3A 5DD.







## CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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## SITUATIONS



## CITY OF EDINBURGH

## CITY ARCHITECT

Applications are invited for the post of City Architect which will become vacant in December, 1971, on the retirement of the present holder.

The successful candidate will be appointed as a Chief Official on a salary scale of £6,516 to £7,020.

Candidates for this post should be architects with outstanding design ability and proven managerial experience in a large organisation providing a complete professional service. Applicants should be capable of heading a department engaged on all types of architectural work and supporting services required by a large local authority.

The candidate appointed will be expected to be sensitive to the need for maintaining and developing the architectural reputation of the City of Edinburgh and must be a Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Application forms and further information on the post may be obtained from: The Town Clerk (Div. G), City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1VJ, to whom application forms are to be returned not later than 6th September, 1971.



## DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

SALARY—£3,825 to £4,203

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of Social Work for the City of Dundee (population approximately 135,000). The Social Work Department is expanding rapidly and is desirous of providing a fully integrated and comprehensive social work service. The person appointed will act as a general manager in the Department of Social Work and will have overall responsibility for the management of the residential, day care, and family services. He will also be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services. He will be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services. He will be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services.

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

SALARY—£2,955 to £3,375

Applications for this newly established post are invited from professionally qualified social workers (with a minimum of 10 years' experience) who have experience in a senior administrative position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services. He will be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services. He will be responsible for the management of the day care, family, and residential services.

City Chambers, Dundee, DD1 3BY  
Telephone 23141

# SELNEC

P.T.E.,  
SOUTHERN DIVISION  
require a

## SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

To assist in the development and application of computer programmes and procedures for bus operating schedules, platform staff duty schedules and roster compilation.

To assist as required in the work of the SELNEC Transportation Study.

To investigate and report on other possible computer applications. Applicants should be suitably qualified and have a good knowledge of FORTRAN, in a wide range of application. Knowledge of bus scheduling work would be an advantage but not essential as training would be given to the successful applicant. Salary within the range £2,000 to £2,500 per annum according to experience and qualifications.

The successful applicant would be required to work at various locations within SELNEC.

Details of qualifications, experience and career to date should be forwarded, under confidential cover, to:—

The Divisional Personnel Manager,  
SELNEC P.T.E.,  
Southern Division,  
Daw Bank, Stockport, SK3 0DU  
by the 12th August, 1971.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 469

- ACROSS
- Get free (6).
  - European capital (6).
  - Seasonal wind (6).
  - River of Devon and Cornwall (6).
  - A relative (5).
  - Musical extract (7).
  - Evasive devices (11).
  - Loitering — to protect pipes? (7).
  - Shakespearean shepherd (5).
  - Diving bird (5).
- DOWN
- Henry (6).
  - Ocean (6).
  - Stick out (7).
  - Room at the top (5).
  - Codlition (7).
  - Afford relief (6).
  - With local taxes (6).
  - Question (11).
  - Ointment (7).
  - Mischiefous child (7).
  - Passive (5).
  - Fantastic (5).

Solution No. 468

Across: 1. Misadventure; 2. Other; 3. Wrosted; 4. Arbutus; 5. 12 Adder; 6. 13 Admit; 7. 20 Tales; 8. 22 Embargo; 9. 24 Animate; 10. 25 Clow; 11. 26 Ventresome.

Down: 1. 2 Ichabod; 3. 3 Merit; 4. 4 New; 5. 5 Gormory; 6. 6 Valed; 7. 7 Coral; 8. 8 Adora; 9. 9 Instant; 10. 10 Perform; 11. 11 Fool; 12. 12 Meteor; 13. 13 Found; 14. 14 Lure; 15. 15 Bucka.

## SITUATIONS

## REPRESENTATIVES &amp; AGENTS

## COMMISSION PAID

on Work introduced using

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SHEET METAL APPLICATIONS

with particular interest in

Address: 21 John Street, London WC1.

WE HAVE A VACANCY for a YOUNG

MAN around 21-25 years of age,

to develop existing clients and

promote new business in the

LANCASHIRE AREA.

Good basic salary and commis-

sion provide an initial income

of at least

£1,400

Company car provided, plus

expenses. Fringe benefits,

bonus schemes, pension, etc.

For application forms write to:

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39 East Street, Epsom,

Surrey.

Local interviews arranged.

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NANDYMAN-GARONER, organises

household help and domestic

work. References available. Free

application. The Vegetarian Society,

Circular, 101-102 0751.

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require an

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company, whose name will be disclosed to candidates selected

for interview, are the most progressive Southern Manufacturers in

the North of England.

Applicants should have:

A well-developed personality and industrial instinct, and

An administrative qualification.

This is an interesting executive position involving all administrative

functions. Salary and benefits will be high according to ability.

Write to the first instance to:

D. Steele, Esq., THORNTON BAKER &amp; CO.,

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BE YOUR OWN BOSS

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PART-TIME BUSINESS

Investment from £5,000 to £10,000

Involved. No Selling

Involved. Write or telephone:

CRUSADER PRODUCTS,

Commercial Buildings,

15 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Telephone: 061-234 9117/39.

## OFFICE STAFF

CHRISTIE HOSPITAL &amp; HOLT

RADIIUM INSTITUTE

Widowhood, Wigan, Lancashire

PERSONAL SECRETARY required in

the Radium Institute. The successful

candidate will be responsible for the

management of the Institute's

administrative and clerical work.

Applications, including the names of two referees, should

be submitted by August 31, 1971, to the Deputy Secretary,

University of Stirling, Stirling, from whom further infor-

mation may be obtained.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale

£3,397-£4,401 plus F.S.S.U.

Applications, including the names of two referees, should

be submitted by September 13, to the Deputy Secretary,

University of Stirling, Stirling, from whom further infor-

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Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale

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down (H. A. Longden) 3-20; 2, Whitey  
Mural (D. Poland) 3-24-3; 3,  
Winkie M. E. White) 3-34-37. Clean  
John: Bert Cup) 1. Teen  
Piers) 3-13-31; 2. Rush On (R. A.  
Smith) 3-14-31; 3. She's She (D. L.  
Gymwald) 3-14-21.

The Australian kept Miss Sandberg pegged to the baseline, but was unable to really find her rhythm. She was unable to hit the slim Swedish girl edged into the lead at 6-5 but Miss Goolagong took the next three games for the set.

Miss Sandberg went ahead 3-1 in the second set before the Australian reeled off the next five games.

The British Davis Cup player Gerald Battick proved too consistent for young Australian, Ross Case, winning the men's tie 6-3, 6-3. The match mainly consisted of



# Storm in a teacup weakens England

## Artificial wickets may be the answer

Such pitches were actually laid out as a possible alternative for test matches against South Africa in 1977. They might well now be considered as a cheaper and more satisfying alternative to many present turf wickets.

## John Player Sunday League

impress London's selectors, who  
tightly scoured him, though  
t electrifying rate. Surprised  
mixture of speed and spin kept  
creditable tally of overs and  
specially welcomed the return  
ills, who, whoever the doctor  
out his fitness, shaved in  
hills that there is nothing in  
with his heart. Mankad gave  
mpace of the stuff that is in  
tore a delicious late cut off Po  
t at 77 was caught at the wh  
Storey trying to force the

As much as any other fast bowler was his somnolence wakened Surrey to their next couplet. Somebody had things moving. Wadsworth was bowled by Arnold.

---

# Northan

By CYL

Sunday afternoon roister

ve Lloyd, who engaged  
and of 109 in 16 overs,  
uncashire reach the o  
nelming total of 245 for th  
ickets. Their side v  
most inevitably to their n  
ctory in the John Pt  
ague winning by 73

Clive Lloyd put the same active opening mark on things as Engineer, a drive to off-boundary. He hit only runs, perplexing the six North

em for six or by taking land  
g singles. One of his three  
rried the ball out of the so



Geoff Arnold — "He swings the ball more dangerously than any other bowler in the country"

## Boycott injured as Yorkshire crash

By BRIAN  
Somewhere in Flecker once  
the line: "All that calm Sun-  
day that goes on and on  
Nothing could be more approp-  
riate to describe the cricket-  
that presumably passed for  
entertainment at The Oval yester-  
day's fiasco took their own  
style 28 to 253 for the first  
still 123 in Surrey. The  
needed 103 overs on a blat-  
pitch to attain this pinnacle.  
particular, Jayatilal scored  
in 95 overs or 300 minutes.

The whole occasion was  
epitome, an abstract and unbr-  
chronicle, of the gap that wide-  
between the one-day, limited-ov-  
name and the three-day of in-  
dition. The public flock to the  
first and have taken it to their  
hearts. They now eschew  
second and durtog yesterday  
and the crowd could readily un-  
stand and indeed approve. Even  
the Oval, which has gained the  
support for Sunday League game  
than most other counties 185 by  
and Guildford do better, far from  
George's. Surrey's 253 was  
which would usually have been  
least double the crowd that  
middle day of three attracted  
treble the enthusiasm it could  
draw. Late in the day there was  
barely of activity, but by  
time most spectators had s-  
Lethewards.

## Jayantilal delivers his Sunday punch

[illegible]

## Amiss keeps control

GUARDIAN CR

# RUGBY UNION

## Australians cap Maori for Test

The World Boxing Council has named Muhammad Ali as the number two contender for the world heavyweight championship held by Joe Frazier. George Foreman is named as the first challenger.

**BOXING**  
**Foreman ahead**  
**of Ali**

The World Boxing Council has named Muhammad Ali as the number two contender for the world heavyweight championship held by Joe Frazier. George Foreman is named as the first challenger.

**GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,001**

## Fierce Lloyds put Northants on rack

When the two Indian boys saw the white men, they ran and hid in the brush. When the two white men saw the Indian boys, they ran and hid in the brush. When the two Indian boys saw the white men, they ran and hid in the brush. When the two white men saw the Indian boys, they ran and hid in the brush.

**ACROSS** 21. Arbiter taking direction from

[illegible]



